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FLOR DE DINDIGUL
CIGARS.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

No. 730.—ONE PENNY. [C.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1895.

Publishing Offices, MILFORD LANE,
Advertising .. ARUNDEL STREET, J STRAND, W.C.

THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

HOME.

Durham miners are submitting to a 2½ per cent. reduction.

The joiners' strike at Grangemouth and district which has lasted 11 weeks, terminated on Friday, the men resuming work on the masters' terms.

At the closing meeting of the Congressional Union at Brighton the Rev. J. Chalmers, evoked prolonged applause by opposing, on behalf of Khama and his chiefs, the destruction of his native authority.

There is an unanimous feeling among the Crews Town Council that the Earl of Crews should be invited to take the position of Mayor of Crews for the next year.

Mr. Philip Worley, Sub-inspector in the Education Department, and Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam Davidson are gazetted inspectors of schools.

At the Guildhall, Bruno von Hohenfeldt, 41, alias "The Baron," who refused his address, a tutor, was charged, on remand, with forging the endorsement to a cheque for £7 and uttering the same with intent to defraud Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock. Committed for trial.

At the Hackney Revision Court General Booth's vote for the Home at Stamford Hill was objected to. The Unionists sent the objection by a registered letter to the General in South Africa. The objection was overruled owing to its being improperly made.

While Charles Hunter, of Fonthill-road, Finchley Park, was driving a trap along Essex-road, Islington, on Friday, the horse bolted, and he was thrown out on his head. He was taken to the hospital and died shortly after admission.

Emmanuel Norton, a patient at the Kent County Lunatic Asylum at Baring, near Maidstone, who escaped, was recaptured on Friday at Chatham, after an exciting chase by one of the workhouse officials, who chanced to meet and recognize him.

Mr. H. Curtis, of Shipton, near Winslow, Bucks, was on Friday found in an outbuilding dead, having placed the gun in his mouth and blown out his brains. His mother, 80, was relinquishing the farm, and it is supposed this preyed upon deceased's mind.

Early on Friday a fire broke out at the Ship and Castle public-house, near the main entrance of Portsmouth Dockyard, and was not subdued until the lower part of the premises had been completely burned out. The occupants escaped with difficulty by means of the roof.

At Bow-street, George R. Long, described as a commission agent, of Surrey-street, Brighton, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Lushington, with obtaining, and attempting to obtain, money by false pretences. The charge was preferred by the "Morning" newspaper. Committed for trial.

At West London Mrs. Georgina Weldon, who had a summons against a well-known solicitor in respect of a monetary transaction, entered the witness-box, and addressing Mr. Rose, the magistrate, said that in respect of the summons which stood in her name, the money had been paid, and therefore she wished to withdraw the summons.—Mr. Rose: Very well, madame, the summons is withdrawn.

A daring attempt at burglary was made early on Friday at a jeweller's shop in Upper Norwood. The thief threw a grapping-iron with a light rope ladder attached over the clock abutting from the front of the premises, scaled the roof, and got down the other side with a similar ladder. Hearing the window raised, the amanist sleeping in the shop jumped up, but the burglar got clear away.

Johannah McCabe, described as a hawker, of Tottenham, was charged at Wood Green Petty Sessions, with being drunk and furiously driving at Southgate-road, Wood Green; and James Howard, 34, a fishmonger, of Tottenham, was charged with assaulting mounted Constable 313 Y., William Dean, 33, a cabdriver, badge 6,092, residing at Tottenham, was charged with furious driving. The female prisoner is a giantess, who has long been notorious in the district. McCabe and Dean were each fined 5s. and costs. Howard was discharged.

Mr. Troutbeck held an inquiry at the St. Martin's Vestry Hall, respecting the death of Elias Marks, 38, a licensed victualler, lately residing at Cambridge-road, Mile-end. Sarah Marks, the widow, deposed that on the 27th ult., they went to take their fast, and also to break it, at deceased's sister's house, No. 32, Woburn-square. Her husband had the front room on the third floor placed at his disposal, and during the early hours of the morning she heard a scream, and found that he had fallen down two flights of stairs. He was removed to the hospital, but died on Tuesday.—Accidental death.

UNINVITED GUEST AT A WEDDING.
There were great doings at a wedding down Siddons-road, Tottenham way. The accommodation of the house was not sufficient for the uninvited guests who took an interest in the function, and so they amused themselves outside. The boys of the neighbourhood assembled with all the available tins cans and other instruments of torture dear to the youthful heart, while two piano organs helped to swell the discord, and some members of the crowd danced to the music and the discharge of fireworks. George Mole, however, was of a more practical turn. He thought the occasion demanded largesse, and he incited the crowd to ask for it, which they did in such a demonstrative fashion that the people inside the house had to send for the police. Mole was arrested as the ringleader, and the Edmonton justices fined him £5, and costs.

DUPE OR A KNAVE?
The question arises, was William Powell, market porter, more sinned against than sinning? He had to appear at Bow-street on a charge of stealing a barrel of pineapples. A man who is not at present in custody was seen to come out of a cellar in Covent Garden Market, carrying the barrel which, when he reached the street, he gave to Powell. The latter at once shouldered the barrel, and went off to the G.N. Railway Co.'s receiving office, where he was arrested. When charged he explained that he had only followed out the instructions given to him, in the ordinary way of his business, and in court he gave the name of the man who he said had given him the job. He was thereupon remanded to enable the police to find the person referred to.

The G.W. Railway Company announce that another of their half-day excursions to Shakespeare's country will be run on Oct. 12, leaving Paddington at 12.10 p.m. and allowing over four hours at Stratford. The third class return fare will be 10/-.

THE SILVER ROBBERY. IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES EXPECTED.

At Clerkenwell on Friday, Henry Bailey, 34, a general dealer, of Leybourne-road, Kentish Town, was charged on remand with being concerned with others not in custody with stealing, on Sept. 25 at Osmeon-street, Somers Town, a horse, van, and harness, the van containing five cases in which were 31 ingots of silver, value £4,500, the property of the M.R.C. Mr. Griesbach prosecuted on behalf of Khama and his chiefs, the latter of whom has agreed to aid France in her efforts to bring about the evacuation of Egypt by the English.

ATTACK ON TAILORS IN PORT SAID.

Alexandria, Oct. 4.—The police officer who recently countenanced the ill-treatment of the mob of two English seamen arrested in the streets of Port Said, and also assaulted a British Consular janissary, who endeavoured to interfere, has been degraded and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. The sub-Governor of Port Said afterwards visited the British Consul, and informed him of the sentence of the court.—*Le Courier des Monnaies.*

LAUNCHING OF FRENCH IRONCLADS.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The "Petite République" to-day states that the unsuccessful attempt to launch the cruiser *Pothau* at Havre has led the Inspectors of Naval Construction to make new and exceptional arrangements for the launching of the superb ironclad *Charlemagne* at Brest on the 17th inst. It has been decided, says the journal, that should the vessel fail to pass down the ways when the shorings have been removed, enormously powerful hydraulic pumps will be at once applied to move the great ship.—*Le Rire.*

FATAL TRAP ACCIDENT AT BROMLEY.

On Monday, at Bromley, Mr. Hambo Good Scâle, a jobmaster, of De Crecy Park, Denmark Hill, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of being drunk and furiously driving at Bromley on 23rd ult. At the time defendant knocked down and severely injured Miss Priscilla Hinks, High-road, Lewisham, and that person, having since died in hospital, defendant was charged with causing her death by furiously and negligently driving while drunk. Perd Harry Turner, a policeman, of Drysdale-road, Lewisham, said that on Monday evening, Sept. 25, he was driving a pair of ponies slowly down Bromley Hill, at about two miles an hour. Miss Hinks was sitting beside him, and Mrs. Hinks behind. The latter called him attention to something behind, and on looking round he saw a horse attached to an American buggy approaching at the rate of 16 miles an hour. He was unable to say if anybody was driving, as the ponies were so low. He could not say if the deceased got out or jumped, but he saw her making her way to the ditch at the side of the road, when the defendant came along on his wrong side and knocked her down. The horse went a few yards further, and then fell over a rut.—Continuing, witness said he went to deceased and found her clothing very much damaged. He put her in the trap and took her to the doctor's, and afterwards to the hospital. He identified defendant as the driver of the buggy.—Defendant was remanded for eight days on bail, himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 each.

THE INQUIRY.

At Guy's Hospital, Mr. Langham concluded the inquiry on Priscilla Hinks.—A P.C. who arrived just after the accident gave it as his opinion that Scâle was intoxicated at the time, as he could hardly stand upright.—In answer to the charge, Scâle said, "I have had a drop to drink, but the horse ran away."—Alfred Sheppard, newsagent, of Catford Hill, who was cycling up Bromley Hill, said he saw the trap descending the hill at a rapid rate. He regarded it as a case of a runaway horse, as the driver, Mr. Scâle, and a companion were both pulling at the reins as much as possible. He did not think either of them was the worse for drink, and was of opinion that they did their best to stop the horse.—Dr. Meggitt, of York Lodge, Norwood, who saw Scâle after the accident, said he found several bruises about him such as might result from being thrown from a trap, but he found no trace of alcohol.—After further evidence had been taken, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Scâle, who was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.—He was admitted to bail.

UNINVITED GUEST AT A WEDDING.

There were great doings at a wedding down Siddons-road, Tottenham way. The accommodation of the house was not sufficient for the uninvited guests who took an interest in the function, and so they amused themselves outside. The boys of the neighbourhood assembled with all the available tins cans and other instruments of torture dear to the youthful heart, while two piano organs helped to swell the discord, and some members of the crowd danced to the music and the discharge of fireworks. George Mole, however, was of a more practical turn. He thought the occasion demanded largesse, and he incited the crowd to ask for it, which they did in such a demonstrative fashion that the people inside the house had to send for the police. Mole was arrested as the ringleader, and the Edmonton justices fined him £5, and costs.

FOREIGN.

An underground electric tramway is about to be constructed at Buenos Ayres. The French newspapers are beginning to comment upon the absence of news from Madagascar during the past few days.

Major-General Knowles, new Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in Egypt, arrived in Alexandria on Friday.

The Warren Manufacturing Co.'s cotton mills at Warren, Rhode Island, and the adjacent property, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

Newspapers published in Rome announced that a marriage has been arranged between the Prince of Naples and the Princess of Montenegro.

According to the report just drawn up by the Central Committee of the German Socialist Union, the party has expended £180,000 in strike pay during the last 4 years, over 548 strikes, in which 53,243 workmen were concerned.

As there are at present no new cardinals to be appointed the next Roman Catholic Conference will not be held for 2 months. The Papal protests against the Italian celebrations of Sept. 20 will appear in the form of an Encyclical.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is officially informed that the Spanish Government, having heard that the insurgents in Cuba were going to make an attempt to stop the gunboats which are now building on the Clyde for the Spanish Navy from reaching Cuba, have taken steps to ensure their safe arrival.

M. Pasteur, who died last week in Paris from paralysis, was born in December, 1822, and was consequently 74 at the time of his death. After repeated experiments, he succeeded in attenuating the virus of rabies in rabbits, and in March, 1885, the Academy of Science proclaimed that a preventive against rabies had been obtained, and that a vaccination establishment should be established. An institution of this nature was founded after a lapse of two years, under the title of the Pasteur Institute. Some thousands of persons from all parts of the world have already been treated at the institute, and statistics show that under the treatment there practised the rate of mortality has largely decreased. Pasteur was noticed that he dipped his cherries in his glass of water and then carefully wiped them before eating them. This causing some amusement, he held forth at length on the dangers of microbes with which cherries were covered, and got quite heated. Then he leaned back in his chair, wiped his forehead, and unconsciously picking up his glass, drank off the contents, microbes and all. The funeral took place yesterday morning. The weather was fine, but the spectators of the public obsequies of the great bacteriologist were less in number than is usual on the occasion of a national funeral, this being probably owing to the fact that an out-of-the-way route was chosen for the cortège. The streets in the Quartier Latin were lined with troops.

HE HANDED THE CARMAN.

who was to deliver the bullion at Great Winchester-street the delivery sheet, and the van left at about 7 o'clock. Walter Jones, carman, said that on Sept. 23 he received five boxes of bullion from the foreman, Hodson. He left the station at St. Pancras at 7 o'clock and drove to Osulton-street, close by. He and the van-guard left the van and entered a coffee-house for breakfast. They remained in the house 25 minutes. The van-guard left the coffee-room before him; but almost immediately returned with the news that the van had been stolen. The witness had left a nose-bag on the horse and a chain upon the wheel and a uniform coat in the van. He at once reported the loss of the property to Somers Town Police Station, and sent the van-guard to St. Pancras. He had since seen the five bullion-boxes empty in the custody of the police.—Mr. Moore reserved his cross-examination.—Remanded for a week.

MORE SACKS FOUND.

During Thursday night some persons visited the residence of one of the detectives engaged in unravelling the mystery, and in the garden attached deposited a number of sacks similar in every respect to those in which the 4 bars of silver were found at Bailey's residence. The latter are the property of potato-sellers in various London markets, and no attempt had been made to obliterate the names and marks thereon. The same applies to the sacks found on Friday. It was at first thought that an attempt had been made to hoax and mislead the officer in question, but in face of the fact that the silver bars are known to have been covered up in sacks to lessen the chances of detection a trifle more significance attaches to the incident, and it is regarded by many as an intimation to the police that the silver having been disposed of there is no further use for the sacks in question. The railway and other detectives are investigating the circumstances, but it is, of course, not ascertainable whether the sacks give any indication of having contained the valuable metal; the police themselves being very reticent regarding the episode. No further arrests are reported.

A SIEGE IN THE EAST END.

For some days past a number of persons have been to the Thames Police Court complaining about having been ejected from their houses in Jubilee-street.—Sergt. King informed the magistrate that these persons had been ejected by order of the judge and the sheriff's officer. After they that took possession, barricaded their houses, and on the officers again attempting to take re-possession, attacked them with crockery ware and other articles. There had been a state of siege existing for upwards of a week past in the thoroughfare, and in consequence considerable excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. With regard to the present application, Mr. Dickinson said he could not say anything more than he had previously stated. Applicant would have to obey the order of the judge, and if he did not he was liable to be punished for contempt of court.

BARON THE MAGISTRATE.

Joseph Taylor came up again at Clerkenwell on Friday.—William Tillyard, the old shoemaker who had worked in the same room as Keddington and prisoner, stated that he had heard the former taunt prisoner with having more work than he. When they had quarrelled he had heard him threaten to throw prisoner downstairs. He had at other times made prisoner so angry that witness had advised him to leave off, as he had gone far enough.—Wm. Marling, clicker, stated that deceased had repeatedly taunted prisoner with misconduct. Prisoner quite recently said to witness, "Take no notice of that fool; he doesn't know what he's talking about." So often did deceased abuse and annoy prisoner, that witness told him once he was "no man," and that "there was no telling where the affair would end." Deceased once threatened to knock prisoner's head off.—Dr. Yarrow stated that the wound in which the knife was stuck had pene-trated to the heart.—Remanded.

STEAM LIFEBOATS.

A fleet of steam lifeboats, equipped with all the latest appliances, capable of towing a small vessel and two or three rowing lifeboats, and able to get up steam in a few minutes, left our shores for Holland on Thursday. How long will it be before we have a reasonable number of these vessels stations along our coasts? In the correspondence published in these pages, some time ago, says the "St. James's Gazette," nothing emerged so plainly as the fact that one steam lifeboat is worth many rowing-boats. One or two we have. But we ought to have many more. A few of these steam-boats, provided with properly-trained crews, and in telegraphic communication with coastguard stations and light-ships would render it possible to dis-establish and disendow about 70 per cent. of the lifeboats, now placed on the beaches of seaside villages, which can be launched with difficulty, and are perhaps only to be manned by a willing but incompetent crew of long-shoremen.

For the town clerkship of Sheffield, Mr. J. H. Farmer, town clerk of Bootle, has been selected by the Special Committee for recommendation to the City Council.

A young man named Ernest Jocklington, 20, son of a Spalding farmer, cut his throat in the police cells at Bourne on Friday. He was in custody on a charge of assaulting a little girl.

The death has taken place at Chittlehampton, Devon, of the Hon. A. Fortescue, son of the Earl of Fortescue. Deceased served in the Egyptian campaign in 1882, and in the Matabane Horse in S. Africa in 1892.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS.

Charles Morgan, 12, an intelligent-looking boy of respectable appearance, living with his parents in East-street, Walworth, was charged at Lambeth with causing the death of Alfred Birdseye, 13, by knocking him down during a fight at Cottage-grove, Walworth.—P.C. 200 L stated that on Monday he received information from the authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital which caused him to arrest prisoner. When told the charge he replied, "He insisted upon fighting me, and we had a fight."—Mr. Hopkins remanded the lad for a week, but released him on his father's bail in £40.

THE INQUIRER.

The inquest was held on Friday. Morgan was in court.—James Wright, 13, said he went to school with Morgan and Birdseye. Lately they had been quarrelling over some money. He was with them on Monday in East-street. Birdseye, who was with other boys, challenged Morgan to fight. They went to College Grove, and started fighting. They rushed at one another, and Morgan got the deceased's head in "chancery," and pummeled him for five minutes. When Morgan loosed his hold deceased fell backwards and struck his head on the ground, and did not move.—Herbert Bartholomew, a young hawk, said after Morgan had pummeled Birdseye and released him he gave him another blow which knocked him down.

CORONER: Was that unfair?—Witness (laughing): Oh, no.—Morgan, having been cautioned, elected to give evidence. He said Birdseye, who had three times challenged him, took off his coat and braces and hat and put his fists up. Witness did the same. Deceased hit him in the mouth when he was not looking, and made it bleed. Witness then struck him once and knocked him down.

What did the quarrel arise over? A boy told Birdseye I had said, "I don't speak to kids," and that I referred him to him. Birdseye said, "I'll show you if I am a kid or not."—Coroner: You know it takes two to make a quarrel.—Witness: Yes, but if I had not fought him he would always have been "on" to me. (Laughter).—Coroner: What about the money quarrel?—I know nothing about that.—The jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of death from misadventure.—The coroner told Morgan he had had a very narrow escape from being sent to the Old Bailey. It should be a warning to him.

QUAINT MICHAELMAS CUSTOM.

Michaelmas is the occasion of a most remarkable observance at Rochford in Essex. It is known as "the Whispering Court," and held at night. As its name implies, the business is conducted in whispers. It takes place in the open air, without any artificial light, neither lamp nor candle, and the records are written with a piece of coal. The steward of the manor opens the court in whispered tones, and the tenants respond in like manner. Those who absent themselves are fined double their rent for every hour's absence. This court is held on King's Hill, at a spot marked by a post, as shown in our illustration. It may be of interest just to relate the story of the origin of this quaint custom. We learn from the folk-lore of the place that there was once a conspiracy against the lord of the manor set on foot during his absence by some of his discontented tenantry. Going home unexpectedly one night, he reached this spot, and overheard the conspirators detailing their plans to assassinate him. He kept quiet till they left the cover, and then hurried home by another route. He then made a law that the tenants on his estate should in future assemble to do homage on that very spot and at that very hour year by year. And thus the gossip of the place account for this curious observance.

CIGARETTE PAPERS. BY JOSEPH HATTON.

Englishmen from Home.

British egotism is a great factor in British success. Perhaps it is only, in our case, another name for courage. The egotist has generally one dominant quality, tenacity; he holds on; he is obstinately determined to justify his position. Continental tourists regard us as a conceited people. British tourists, it must be confessed, force upon them many individual examples of arrogance that one would prefer to have set down to mere eccentricity. But it is not alone on the Continent that the British holiday traveller stalks about the land he is visiting in knickerbockers and baggy tweeds, a bowler hat on his head, and a pipe in his mouth, defying almost every rule of life that he impulsively observes in his own local environment. The greatest of all travellers, he has continually on his lips the motto about доли и доли, and yet his manners abroad are in active protest against native habits and customs. Much of this "gaucherie" arises, no doubt, from a characteristic sensitiveness to ridicule which is probably the outcome of our national egotism. Why that should run us into making exhibitions of ourselves in costumes we would never dream of sporting at home in, nevertheless, a problem interesting enough for a vacation controversy. At home the best dressed of men, and imitated by every foreign visitor, the Englishman abroad has a mania to be mistakes for a mountebank.

As Others See Us.

There is only one people beyond the seas whom good or bad opinion seriously trouble us. On their part, the Americans are even more sensitive of our criticism than we are of theirs. We like to stand well with our Continental neighbours; but we smile at their sneers against us and pity them for their ignorance of our genuine characteristics. No foreigner can be more conscious of our shortcomings than we ourselves, but that does not alter the national opinion that on the whole we are more upright, straightforward, and manly than our neighbours. If we mouth no feathered Continental criticism, we hate our cousins of America to think hardly of us. They also squirm under British disapproval of their national characteristics—and British criticism in this direction is often unjust. In that department of "Harper's Magazine," which is called "The Editor's Study," for this month there is a defence of English civilisation and a tribute to London that cannot fail to give satisfaction to English readers. According to "Harper's" our love of sport is keener, truer, and more manly than America's; we know how to enjoy a holiday better than they do; our Henley and Ascot are unique as sporting events; there is a high civilisation in all the arrangements of these meetings, and a higher still in the capacity for enjoyment shown by the crowd; and while each class evinces a proper respect for the class above it, there is a sturdy independence among the people that constitutes happy and perfect freedom. As for London, it is really the centre of the life of the world. It has in it, in the season, more people and more things that are worth seeing than any other locality on the globe. The improvements in the great town during the last twenty years are marvellous; its streets are brighter, there are more flowers in its windows, its parks are better kept, its architecture has improved; it rivals Paris in many of the attractions that were at one time considered to belong only to the French metropolis; and with all its insular tone London is hospitable to all the world." Too hospitable (one cannot help remarking) to the world's riff-raff, and most of all to a class of women that under our absurdly blind regard for what is called "the liberty of the subject" make our West-end streets a reproach to English manhood and a blot upon the world's civilisation.

Life in London.

Dives and Lazaruses are very close together in London. They brush shoulders all the time. Comedy and tragedy, run side by side. There are no quieties nor artistic proprieties in London, but the representation is very true and very strange. Hyde Park is the most cosmopolitan, democratic, conservative, aristocratic, religious, murderous, villainous, delightful place in the world. Take an example from one corner of it, near the Marble Arch. Carriages roll by continually, and pedestrians of distinction pass within the ken of the crowds that are to be seen at all hours of the day on the green sward about the Arch. Here life is strange, incongruous, and sometimes not over clean. One afternoon this week I found within speaking distance of each other a queer-looking little fellow with a limp and a black wig singing ribald songs in a fierce cockney dialect; a lady Socialist breathing treason in a gin-and-force voice to half-a-dozen scoffing loafers; a trio of mountebanks in the cast-of-liveries of footmen doing turns of circus tumbling, and an Irish gentleman with the mug of a "Punch" caricature, and the brogue of Ballyhooly launching political anathemas into a ring of listeners who were there to be amused. Occasionally, however, a loiterer makes his first acquaintance here with a kind of Socialism that has a fierce fascination for the impudent thief, and is not without a dangerous attraction to hungry men who are honest but unfortunate. It is a curious illustration of the breadth of English liberty that treason may be openly preached in the very centre of the wealthiest and most fashionable region of the metropolis. A man would seem to be almost as safe in urging the policy of "bomb and bayonet" for the independence of Ireland here in Hyde Park as "the patriots" who are collecting funds in America for "the argument of force," which Mr. Gladstone in his sentimental days used to call "the chapel bell."

The Truth—the Truth.

Not that the Irish orator who fixed me with his glittering eye, one hot afternoon this week, in the shadow of the Marble Arch, even hinted at dynamite; but he related a series of ingenious if audacious fables about England's treatment of his fellow-countrymen. If he had been talking to a Chicago audience his "extracts from modern history" would not have sounded very strange, but they were curious experiments on the credulity of those who listen to Hyde Park orations. "Do you know what you English did to Dan O'Connell?" he asked in his throaty brogue, "you fastened him to a lamp-post in Regent Street, and every English gentleman that went by spit in his face; by the Lord they did that for the whole day; it's true as the gospel; and what was your prison regulations against Parnell? Why, you just compelled him to eat his food from a trough in the prison backyard like a pig, it's true, and that's the way ye've treated me, a man, begins by declaring that he does not desire to disparage him," but—. Just as begins Frau Seuron. While declaiming herself one of Tolstoi's greatest admirers, she says he is no anarchist convinced of the nothingness of the world, who has conquered himself, and turned his back upon it in disdain, but a man who has carried his vanity over into the daytime. It was a touch worthy of an orator. "Gentlemen who come here at night, what do they come for, to lose their watches and purses, surely for nothing else; one of them was robbed of fifty pounds and a gold watch last night. Did he tell the police? Not likely! There are robbers a man doesn't speak of even to his wife. Bi jahers it was mighty awful the deed that was done in Phayix Park, and I deplored it as ever I will; but I tell ye Hyde Park after dark is Pandemonium; the Phayix is Paradise to it."

"Light! More Light!" It seemed odd that the stump orator should denounce the Park that sheltered him. Perhaps it was intended as a dolt enforcement of truthfulness in one direction to establish his credibility in another. Every man and woman who stood around him knew that he could not exaggerate the ruffianism of certain Hyde Park roads at night. The police are not ignorant of the villainies that are practised there. The magistrates know that certain quarters of the Park are rendezvous of the most abandoned women and the worst kind of thieves and loafers. Strangers are not supposed to be aware that at night our Park thoroughfares are traps for the unwary, haunted by ruffians. Now and then the press draws attention to some more than ordinary outrage, and suggests the intervention of the electric light. But Londoners are a long-suffering people, and it must also be confessed that there are many other needful things to be done; but while we are rolling sections of our parks for cricket, introducing afternoon music, and building refreshment stations, it would not be a very serious or costly business to make the leading thoroughfares safe and decent at a philosophical exercise after this!

her character of a visitor, and her Tolstoi papers are not the least interesting in a pleasant volume. But it is a different thing to be governed in a man's family. If no man is a hero to his valet what is he to the family governess? If you want to know that get Frau Anne Seuron's Reminiscences of Tolstoi, recently published in Germany, and I think in America. At present I have only seen the American "Home Journal's" review of it, and I don't think it has been issued to the English public. A dear friend of mine, whenever he is going to say something severe about a man, begins by declaring that he does not desire to disparage him, but—. Just as begins Frau Seuron. While declaiming herself one of Tolstoi's greatest admirers, she says he is no anarchist convinced of the nothingness of the world, who has conquered himself, and turned his back upon it in disdain, but a man who has carried his vanity over into the daytime. It was a touch worthy of an orator. "Gentlemen who come here at night, what do they come for, to lose their watches and purses, surely for nothing else; one of them was robbed of fifty pounds and a gold watch last night. Did he tell the police? Not likely! There are robbers a man doesn't speak of even to his wife. Bi jahers it was mighty awful the deed that was done in Phayix Park, and I deplored it as ever I will; but I tell ye Hyde Park after dark is Pandemonium; the Phayix is Paradise to it."

House; if not there, employ an agent in the colony to make search.

W. BROWN.—You had better get the whole business properly done by a solicitor.

SCARNOUS.—Yes.

W. B.—You have become a yearly tenant.

W. C. A.—I have the will to cancel; every time depends on its conditions.

SCARNOUS.—No.

HARD UP FOR A MAN.—She can prosecute him.

FRANZ.—"He" to both questions.

X. Y. K.—The "she" is responsible for money payment. Please put the case more clearly;

it is wholly uninteresting.

G. W. T.—Until 10.

But throughout life whenever they fall on the rates.

MARROW.—It can only be done by deed of gift.

Y. R. H.—No.

J. W. F.—It is a custom carrying the force of law to a very large extent.

ANXIOUS BROTHER.—She cannot claim with out proof of his death.

CONSTANT READERS (W.).—Not if he willing to provide a suitable home; a magistrate's order would be necessary.

Z.—It is quite clear that you have no further claims.

HONOR.—There is no way.

AXIOUS WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT gives full protection.

G. P.—No, but you might get damages if you could prove injury through certain driving.

E.—If she left without giving notice, she has no claim beyond the month in arrears, for that.

A. B. C.—She should be prosecuted.

SOPH.—Your meaning lies beyond my comprehension.

J. P.—You are not liable for his debts unless he is your master.

INNKEEPER WIFE.—He is bound to either take her back or provide her with separate maintenance.

FRAZER.—As your previous letter was destroyed after reply, we must ask you to re-state whole case, with present question added.

STORY.—

MISSING.

HOUSEHOLD.

F. H. (B.)—Must write more fully as to what he wants to put the hands on, &c.

W. R.—Make a strong solution of alum in proportion of half a pound of alum to a pint of water; boil till the alum is all dissolved, place the mixture in a deep pan, put the hand you wish to cure in the pan, and cover it with a thin white cover; let it cool before you remove it.

COLONIST.—The recipe forしあわ is given in issue of Sept. 22, to which we must refer you.

E.—The Recipe is as follows:

W. H. VILLE.—In 1872, 2. You.

H.—Address are never given.

W. F. MARSHALL.—We do not give private tips.

J. L. D.—Same reply as to "Ville."

PROMISER.—So far as we know the concern is sound at present. It is impossible to speak with any certainty about the financial condition of insurance companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R.—It is a matter of choice; over the moon option matronologists do not attempt to meet climatic conditions for more than 24 hours in advance.

G. H. G.—The code of etiquette in Austria is extremely complicated.

W. H. VALLEY.—In 1872, 2. You.

H.—Address are never given.

W. F. MARSHALL.—We do not give private tips.

J. W. REED.—Conform to rules to notes to correspondents, re-state your case, giving your correct name distinctly written in full.

A. E. GUNSON.—

You will have to find a partner as best you can. It is a very common mistake.

GADSBEELEY.—We know nothing of the one mentioned; a certain degree of stiffness is inevitable after long rides.

ANXIOUS ONE (U. N.).—Your best course would be to advertise.

H. J. B.—As it is out of print, you had better get a copy of the "Practical Guide to the Diseases Common to Youth and Childhood," by Dr. John Evans, and consult this advice.

F. H.—We do not do so much as he did, but he would probably do so of his own accord if they had been kind and considerate before he called.

A. HARDING.—They are extremely difficult to get rid of once firmly established. Mine was upon them incessantly.

W. H.—There is no reason of such unpopularity in every country in the world.

ALEX.—All right, except the electric, black ceilings more or less. Why not use the ordinary night lights?

E. GRAHAM.—You have been wrongly informed; there is a such regulation.

OTTO.—We cannot afford the space for such articles.

W. H.—Available now.

ASHURN.—Wear sheet instead of boots, above woolen socks, and be sure there is free ventilation.

WAN.—There is no fixed tariff for "general shops." With such very elementary notions of shop fittings, you will not be likely to pay much.

J. A. A.—Brother, of course.

BILL IN NELSON.—We cannot find the exact date; to the best of our recollection it occurred about 10 years ago. One question, one coupon.

A. J. HAMMETT.—Stanford, Charing Cross, keeps in stock a little work exactly suited to tailors.

F. D. WOOD.—Never; you must be mixing Government.

TO TAILORS.

MARTIN.

MISSING.

NAOMI JOSEPH, at Ontario, Canada, in 1874.

NICE ROBESON.

JOHN HAWKES at High Wycombe, two years ago.

MISS ELIZABETH CLARA SWAIN.—Again we must impress applicants with the importance of legible writing; we constantly have to guess the proper spelling.

EMILY WOOLLEY, maiden name Waters, at Boston, about eight years ago. Miss Peter and Philip COOKING left Redditch for America about seven years ago. Sister Catherine THOMAS F. FORTINER, at Ipswich, 12 years ago. Cousin HANNAH.

Frederick Arthur William LILIP left England for Australia in 1883. Sister LIZZIE.

Matthew MIDDLETON, alias VINCENT,

disappeared 25 or 30 years ago. Cousin MARIA.

Richard BURT, left home two years ago.

Alfred Somers PENCHESTER, at Brooklyn 5 or 6 years ago. Mother, father, and brother.

WHY SHOULDN'T YOU WIN

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THIS WEEK'S NUMBER OF
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NEXT TUESDAY'S ISSUE WILL CONTAIN THE FIVE

OF A

SERIES OF ARTICLES ON

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WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.
BY JOSEPH HATTON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHILE THE LAKE WAS SINGING.

In due course Mathilde and the count drew rein at the Hermitage. The farmer and his wife received them with tears, but had overlooked nothing that could make their stay a comfort so long as it lasted. Laroche also took every precaution to make the place a safe prison. Nevertheless, it was a blessed house to Mathilde and de Fournier, their first home. Though it had been converted into a gaol, nothing could change the sweet memories that would elate it for ever in their imagination. So they dreamed on, and said naught to each other about their journey, nor of their hope. They were together; for the present that was enough. To both of them came the agonizing thought: "If they should separate us!" But neither uttered what was in their hearts, except such things as were lovely and tender; and when they awoke the next morning, soon after daylight, the world of woods and fields, and the garden of scattered roses, and the song of birds seemed to smile upon them and give them good assurance of a future. A lark sang high up against Heaven's gate, and it pleased Mathilde to follow it with her prayers and to feel that it was pleading for her.

The farmer and the humble partner of his joys and sorrows and their one man-servant came to the door to bid their guests adieu, and add their humble blessings. The good-wife, in her brown woollen dress and apron, her sabots and coloured cross-over about her brown neck, had to be supported by the farmer, who every now and then raised his hand to his forehead in respectful salutation of de Fournier's kindly words.

"Citizen," said Laroche, "on my own behalf, and by desire of monsieur le capitaine and his citizen troopers and those whose servants we are, we thank you for your hospitality. At the same time it is well that you should know you are liable to arrest, and your property to confiscation, for your previous harbouring of enemies of the revolution."

"No, no, monsieur," whimpered the farmer's wife.

"It is death to give succour to the enemies of France; and that you have done," continued Laroche, as he thrust his pistols into the holsters by his cumbersome saddle.

"I am ready to suffer," said the old man, looking steadily at Laroche, "if it is a crime to succour the unfortunate."

The servant-man, who had been in the family of the farmer's master, Monsieur Bertin, stood forward, silently subscribing to the farmer's loyal sentiment.

"Moreover, it is my duty to stand by the noblesse; they have stood by me and mine."

"Then you are exceptions," said Laroche, "and they have not stood by France—not as you mean by standing by."

"They have their duties; we have ours," said the farmer.

"Stood by!" said Laroche, with a curl of his lip. "They have stood by while the people starved; stood by while the people have grown the corn they might not eat, and paid taxes for kings to squander on wanton women; stood by with the poor begging for food, without moving a hand to help them; and while we are talking here they are standing by in the hope that foreign troops will swarm over France and chain us afresh with the shackles we have broken."

"To-day your arguments are unanswerable," said de Fournier, speaking for the first time since he had mounted his horse, except to reassure Mathilde and say farewell to their humble friends of the Hermitage.

"You have command of the floor; you back your opinions with prisons and scaffold."

"In that we take a lesson from you, citizen," said Laroche.

"How from me?"

"You and yours gave us the battle; we respond with the Temple, La Force and the Conciergerie."

"The wrongs that may have been done by the class to which I belong do not make right of the wrongs you commit."

"The wrongs of a thousand years have to be avenged. It is justice," said Laroche.

"What justice is there in murdering a nobleman for the fault of an ancestor?"

"An example," said Laroche. "The God whom you and the priests have monopolized amongst you, even He visited the sins of the fathers upon the children, and made the innocent a by-word and a scoffing, inasmuch as they were legatees of the past. Besides—

"You speak from your head, not your heart," said de Fournier; "and you seek mere controversial justification for a tyranny worse than that you claim to have overthrown."

"Not overthrown, monsieur le comte, as you are wont to be called; only in course of overthrow. Our battle is not at home only; it is beyond the frontiers, against the foreigner, whom Louis Capet encourages to march upon the Seine."

"Mathilde touched de Fournier's arm as he was about to reply, and he turned towards her.

"Hush!" she said. "You are going to make an angry answer; pray don't; the gendarmerie officer is growing impatient."

"I will say no more, dear," he replied.

"We waste time, Citizen Laroche," said the officer of the troop.

"Very well; give the word, then."

"Attention," said the officer.

"Right wheel; forward!"

"You will follow the advance guard," said Laroche to de Fournier and his wife. "You shall have a reasonable distance for conversation; we are not goslers."

De Fournier thanked Laroche, and, taking the bridle of Mathilde's horse, led her through the cottage gate into the path which by and by joined the high-road to St. Germain.

It was a monotonous ride to Paris.

No incident on the way occurred to make it memorable. Joseph had found St. Germain more or less in the hands of the new authorities. He had been unable to approach Monsieur Bertin's house until midnight. Then he climbed the dark wall on his less frequented

side, and made his way into the butler's room, where it was understood in case of need he would find an unbared door. He learnt that the house was in possession of a company of Municipal Guards from Paris. Their chief officer had only that day informed madame that if Monsieur Bertin did not give himself up within four-and-twenty hours, she and her daughters would be removed to Paris. Mathilde and de Fournier were spared a depressing piece of news.

Their spirits fell as they entered Paris and noted the crowds of strange people, armed and noisy, some marching in motley companies to join the troops at the frontiers, others singing vile songs and brandishing their weapons in a mad, imbecile kind of way. Within the barrier of the Champs Elysées a fresh contingent of troops joined Laroche's civil command. They were needed; for passing along the Rue St. Honoré, a vast crowd surged against them, groaning and hissing, and shouting hideous threats. The new contingent brought with them new captives. Every conceivable noise seemed to be in the air as they pushed their way along the streets, some of which were still as death. It was in the leading thoroughfares where their course was impeded. In the back streets those who remained indoors heard mostly barricaded their houses. All the shops were closed. An atmosphere of terror was over the city, all the more threatening in its silent streets than where it was most apparent in storm and stress and wild ferment of pikes and the rolling of insurrectionary drums.

CAPTIVES OF THE COMMUNE: MATILDE AND DE FOURNIER IN SEPARATE PRISONS.

Time and a restive people have wiped out the architectural landmarks of the French revolution; but the spectre of that awful past remains.

You may trace the red footsteps of the terror through street and alley, in park and square, though few of the once familiar surroundings any longer remain. The very names of the historic localities have been changed. The ghasts are there all the same, and in the rain, when summer winds make gentle ripples on the river, when winter gales blow thickly about the grim towers of the Palais de Justice, and the snow falls thickly upon the adjacent quays, and whitens the Tuilleries gardens—still the same sad memories cling about the beautiful city.

So long as nations have a history, so long will the story of the agony of Paris touch the universal heart and appeal to the universal imagination.

The pick-axe and the spade have demolished the old prisons, almost as completely as the Bastille. Under the tyranny of kings there was only one bastille; under the changing governments of the people there were many, and of worse repute.

The demolition of Old Paris stopped at the Palais de Justice and the Conciergerie. The spirit of change has passed in an uncertain way round about the historic prisons. You still come upon ragged bits of the architecture of the time, glimpses of old scenes, sections of ancient streets; but the district, as the Marseillaise saw it marching through to the Pont Neuf, is no more, neither are its unpaved streets nor its atmosphere reeking of the gutter, but always picturesque—in the summer with blinds and shutters against the sun, and curious signs indicative of varied trades, and inns and cabarets, and hotels of wealthy citizens standing back in quiet court-yards.

On the other side of the Seine one comes upon similar suggestions of a wild past, with its once quaint streets of St. Martin, St. Honore, St. Denis, its Halles aux Blés; its Rue de la Monnaie, which is still the same narrow way though busy with modern mafaines de marchandise, and its intermediate conglomeration of passages, alleys, and mixed thoroughfares. Many of the streets of 1793, with the Rue Barnabé, are, however, to-day only memory—but what memories!

One looks in vain for the old house where Jaffray Ellicot courted Marie Brusset; but there are relics sufficient between the Rue du Temple, the Mont de Piété, and the newer buildings of the Rue du Pont Neuf and the Quai Louvre, to enable one to picture the actualities of the scenes in which the humanities of the time had much ado not to be stamped out altogether under the heels of the fanatical insurrectionaries.

A word or two by way of historical reminiscence will serve to explain to the general reader the character of the Conciergerie and the singularity of its name. It is an integral part of the Palais de Justice. Originally a fortress, it became a royal palace. Kings, as well as Republics, must have prided. The French monarch who lived at this stately abode on the Seine in the early days preferred a handy one; so he enlarged his palace in that direction. He built a residence for the governor of his house of detention with its dungeons and its instruments of torture, and they called him the Concierge of the palace; his special department therefore came to be known as the Conciergerie; hence the name of the historic prison to this day; and in the present economy of domestic life in Paris the "concierge" of our day may be said to inherit the autocratic instincts of his more distinguished though less genial predecessor on the banks of the Seine.

Mathilde had behaved with womanly fortitude. It was de Fournier who broke down with grief and passion. Then a sullen despair took possession of him, with a bitter underlying current of a longing for a great revenge. He was right in thinking that they owed their separation to Grebaud, and every conceivable indignity that his imagination could invent seemed possible from his rival, who hated him by reason of their blood relationship, and who would hate him the more that his own action had hurried on the marriage it was his chief desire to prevent.

Whoever might have originated the trite saying, "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war"—a far more truthful indication of intense hostility than the more correct lines, "When Greek meets Greek, then is as old as rebellion, civil war, and family quarrels. In the French revolution the bitterest and most uncompromising conflicts were those of French against French. The story of the time is one hourly illustration of the malignity of hostile factions and competing committees, each annihilating the other with a far more bloody malice than Frenchmen showed when they met their foreign foes.

The dullest imagination could conceive the animosity with which Grebaud and de Fournier might assail each other should opportunity offer; and one follows their brief history in the greatest tragedy of Paris with a keen hope that Fate may still have in store such a change of destiny for the new prisoner of the Conciergerie as shall place him free and face to face with his powerful enemy.

Grebaud was one of those persistent lovers, so called, who, failing a legitimate direction to his ardent desires, is willing to brave every obstacle of custom, law, morality, religion, or hatred of the woman he affects to worship, in order to encompass his ends; and who makes possession alike an object of a fierce pride and a sour vengeance. The sea-stories of skippers who steal their unwilling brides and go down with them to the depths in their phantom ships, have no more tragic impulse than Grebaud could devolve out of what once might have been a reasonable instinct of love. Experience of the atrocities of the prisons within the short time between July and the September we are approaching, had steered his heart against all the finer emotions that might have had a place there. Robespierre nursed to the last a passion that was akin to love as well as ambition for the daughter of the Duke d'Orléans. It is as if the god who is supposed to inspire the divine pas-

sions, disgusted with the thing he had created, handed over the trimming of the flame to some soul-destroying imp. When Grebaud learnt that Mathilde had escaped him through the Church at St. Germain, whatever sentiment of a holy passion might at one time have touched his heart, however faintly, dried up; and there remained only the wormwood of disappointment, the gall of lust, and the desire of vengeance.

Other prisoners arrived at the same time. Two of them were royalists of distinction, who had in their day been pre-eminent among the most illustrious of Frenchmen.

De Fournier, in comparatively humble clothes, attracted no particular attention from the crowd that had gathered around the approaches to the Palais de Justice. Through its guarded gates and beyond its grim courtyard the Conciergerie was hidden.

The majority of the crowd were women. They screamed and yelled and hissed the two royalist prisoners, whose nobility of demeanour and at the same time quiet submissiveness to a cruel destiny might have awed ordinary mortals into silent respect.

But these were not ordinary mortals. They were travesties of womanhood, sixies fied in human shape. They were creatures of the night, who, on the 10th of August, had dabbed their hands in the blood of the king's guards in the Tuilleries gardens, dabbled in it and drunk it round the insurgent fire, in which the fears of heroic soldiers and stricken aristocrats had been flung with the wreck of royal apartments. They had assisted to parade bleeding heads on fearsome pikes. They had played the part of priestesses at obscene feasts, and taken awful oaths at devilish assemblies. Already their shadows were falling upon the immediate future of the Conciergerie, when de Fournier and his fellow-victims attracted their attention.

It was only for a few minutes that the prisoners created a slight diversion from the business of the morning, which was to salute the procession of death on its way to the guillotine. The tumbrels were already drawn up outside the gates. Presently they would enter, and return with pale passengers, many of whom would suffer their bitterest moments in the executions of the mob.

De Fournier noticed, toppling the rest of his grim sisterhood, Pierre Grappin's wife, cynically known as Madame Anglaise. She was the fiendish apex of a motley crew that oscillated round about her like witches in a hideous dream, and in every kind of costume under the sun, some half dressed like men, some in breeches, others in soldiers' coats, some with mob-caps and tricolour ribbons, others in the bonnet rouge; most of them lantern-jawed and pale, with dark rims around their eyes and wet lips.

They flung their arms aloft, brandishing pikes and scythes and muskets. There were naked arms red with blood, arms in coats of the National Guards, arms in bloody gowns, arms with short sleeves, arms with long sleeves, hands like claws and hands with big bony fingers, none of them but were grimy and grim with the gore of victims, the guillotine's or the slain of no less grim sansouillettes and revolutionary brigands.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

The charming music which Mr. Edward German has written for "Homes and Juliet" at the Lyceum Theatre will certainly add to the popularity which the talented composer had already won by the delightful dances which he composed for the production of "Henry VIII." at the same theatre. Mr. German's musical skill is shown to the greatest advantage in the incidental music to the play; but the chief numbers, a Prelude, Pastoral, Nocturne, Pavane, and Dramatic Interlude, which respectively precede each act, are very attractive, and played to perfection by Mr. Armbruster's more than efficient orchestra.

Rehearsals have been in full swing at Covent Garden Theatre during the last fortnight for the forthcoming opera season. Mr. Henschel is untiring in his efforts to produce the works which he is to conduct in the most artistic manner. Mr. Henschel has not yet appeared as an operatic conductor; but there is little doubt that such a distinguished and refined musician will prove himself "the right man in the right place." The date for the production of "Die Walküre" has now been fixed for Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Queen's Hall will resume its usual aspect on Sunday, when the orchestra will be occupied in the afternoon by Mr. Bandegger and his orchestra, and in the evening by the National Sunday League Choral Society. At the afternoon concert some important orchestral works will be performed. Mr. Horatio Reynolds will play cornet solos, and Mr. Dry Barker will lead the orchestra.

In the evening Handel's "Messiah" will be given, with a choir and orchestra of 300, and Miss Marian Mackenzie, Miss Kate Cove, Mr. Herbert Grover, and Mr. Douglas Powell as soloists. Dr. Churchill Tilney will conduct this performance, which begins at 7 o'clock.

On the same evening the South-place Ethical Society Sunday concerts will be resumed, when string quartets by Beethoven and Dvorak will be played, and Mrs. Helen Trust will sing. This will be the tenth season, and 20th concert of the society. I am glad to hear that the financial difficulties which resulted from the severe weather at the beginning of last season were fully recovered later on, and no loss was sustained.

Mrs. Harrison Millard, who died recently at the age of 66, was in early life an opera singer at Florence, and also at one time a private in the Union Army. He is best known as a composer. His song "Waiting" was immensely popular, and over a million copies of it were sold by an American publisher in a short time after its production. "When the Tide Comes In," "Watching," "The Tear," and several of his sacred compositions are often heard still.

I hear that there are some vacancies in the orchestra of the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is president. Candidates for admission to the orchestra should apply at once to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. G. Garton, 24, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood. Rehearsals commence this month, and a Fidal fete and smoking concert will be given at Queen's Hall on Nov. 25.

Concert-goers should hasten to secure a copy of Mr. Basil Tree's useful and ornamental "Panel Concert Date List," for the ensuing season. The little list gives the dates of all the afternoon and evening concerts up to Christmas.

Madame Alwina Valleria, the well-known soprano, has been nominated candidate for the Harborough Rural Council.

I am very sorry to hear of the alarming accident which has befallen the charming young soprano, Miss Florence Monteith. Miss Monteith is staying with Signor Tamagno and his daughter at their country residence, Varese, and while rehearsing at the theatre there for a concert she fell over the stage, a distance of 7ft. Fortunately no serious injuries were sustained, and it is hoped that the talented young artist will soon get over the shock.

Messrs. Abbey and Grau have added M. Maurel to the already strong list of artists for the America company. The famous baritone will appear in the United States in several of the rôles which he performed at Covent Garden last season.

Madame Melba has been staying in Paris, where she has greatly enjoyed studying the part of Manon under the care of M. Massenet, the distinguished composer of the opera. The charming prima donna will appear in the rôle at Covent Garden next year, and M. Jean de Reske will sustain the character of the hero.

The directors of the Philharmonic Society have engaged Mr. Eugene D'Albert for their concert on May 6. I am told that the young pianist is a performer of the highest rank, and quite fulfils the promise of his student days at the Guildhall. I hope his talents will make people forget his unfortunate remarks of the past.

Much satisfaction has been expressed at the appointment of Mr. Benton as chorister of the Leeds Musical Festival. Mr. Benton is a well-known musician at Leeds, where he is organist of the parish church.

Madame Bertha Moore, one of our most refined concert singers, and sister of those charming young artistes, Decima and Eva Moore, has returned to London, where she intends to permanently reside for the future.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

We are always hearing of some mischievous act on the part of that abominable nuisance, the rat. Last week we gave an account of several of them furiously attacking children; now we learn from "The Field" that one of them has caused great destruction amongst a brood of 23 young ducks. The birds ranged from a month to a fortnight old, and they were attacked on two consecutive nights. On the first night the rat got into the coop out in a field and killed 6 of them. The next night the ducklings were driven into the poultry house, and here the rat visited them again and made the most of his opportunity, for he killed no less than 20. Most of them were killed by a clean bite at the back of the head, while 8 or 9 had one eye scooped completely out of the cavity, though apparently uninjured otherwise. A night or two afterwards the marauder was captured in a steel trap, and turned out to be a very large brown rat.

There is a popular belief that snakes are capable of fascinating the animals upon which they prey, and that it is only necessary for these reptiles to look at their victims, and they will neither escape nor even make any attempt to do so. How this notion originated it is difficult to understand, for snakes no more possess the power of fascination than any other animal. Let those who are sceptical on the point watch an animal put into the same cage with a snake; by and by, rabbit, mouse, or frog, none of these will take the slightest notice of the snake, in fact, one and all will treat it with so much indifference as

to run about or hop upon it. One can often see in a naturalist's shop window frogs which are intended for creatures' food, in the same cage as a snake, and moving about with an entire absence of fear. This would not be the case, I think, if the frogs were in any way fascinated.

Extraordinary deformities in the teeth of animals are frequently met with, and it is sometimes inexplicable how the animals with such deformities are able to live. I remember some years ago, when ferreting for rabbits, one of the ferrets "laid up" in the burrow, and on digging down, we found it had broken a rabbit. The first thing that attracted our attention was the enormous length of both the upper and lower incisor teeth. All of these teeth measured just over an inch in length, and they had grown in such a manner as to almost completely lock the rabbit's mouth—it could be opened only very slightly. How the animal got its food we could not understand, but that it did by no means go without was evidenced by the fact that it was in first-rate condition.

I have noticed, on many occasions, malformations (caused in the first instance, no doubt, by accident), in the bills of birds, and it is not an uncommon occurrence to come across partridges or pheasants, when shooting, with parts of their bills missing—sometimes a whole upper or under mandible is completely gone. Yet the birds, much inconvenienced by this loss, when feeding, are not a bit smaller or thinner than their companions. I recollect seeing, some time ago, some curious pictures of these malformations, taken from fresh specimens, one of them being the head of a bird whose upper mandible had grown through the centre of the lower one.

Not only are the teeth of animals and beaks of birds liable to deformity, but also their hoofs and claws, or nails, sometimes have peculiar growths, and it is frequently necessary to pare them in domesticated animals. For instance, if cattle are kept for any length of time on soft, marshy land, where there is nothing to wear away their hoofs, they grow to a very great length, and often assume extraordinary shapes. So, too, do the claws of dogs if kept tied up on a soft flooring and given no exercise. No doubt many of my readers have noticed the enormous length of the hoofs of the specimens of Speke's antelope in the Zoological Gardens. This, however, is not a deformity, but an adaptation to nature. The animals' haunts are in watery grounds, where, were it not for these elongated hoofs, it would sink to a great depth in the mud, and in this manner its progression would be made difficult. Another cause of adaptation to nature is that of the lark's toe-nails, which are straight and elongated. The bird, being a non-percher, does not require hooked nails to cling to the branches, and its long, straight ones are advantageous in giving it a wider and firmer tread on the ground.

Usually, when animals lose their limbs they are lost for ever, but amongst reptiles and amphibians there are certain members, some of whom limbs when broken off are reproduced. The tails of lizards, which are very brittle and easily fractured, soon heal and commence to grow again, but, as a rule, the reproduced portion is easily recognisable from the pre-existing portion by the more stampy appearance and the different arrangement of the scales. Sometimes it is the case that when a tail is broken off, as well as the stump growing again, the accessory tail forms also; so that occasionally these creatures are found with two tails. Some of the amphibians bite off and eat each other's tentacles or feelers; these are quickly reproduced, and often in growing bifurcate and individuals with a double tentacle are frequently met with.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Menagerie during the week ending Oct. 1 include a young chimpanzee, a common seal, 2 laughing kingfishers, 2 bonnet monkeys, a white-tailed ichneumon, 2 blotched genets, a passerine parakeet, and 2 Norwegian lemmings. The genet belongs to the civet-cat family, which animal it very much resembles in habits, though in size and build it is somewhat different. The colour of its fur is greyish-black, spotted with black, and the tail is ringed with black. The blotched genet is found only in Africa, but the common species extends its range from that continent to some of the southern European countries, where oftentimes it is tamed and kept in the house to do the duty of the cat. It is said that it is quite as adept at killing mice and rats as pussy.

THE ACTOR.

I was struck on the first night of the second edition of "An Artist's Model," by the apparent ignorance of the audience of the fact that a leading part in the piece was being taken by an actress of world-wide reputation, who has long been absent from our stage. I refer to Miss Lydia Thompson, once a shining light in English burlesque. I should have thought that there would have been present that night a sufficient number of old stages to secure for Miss Thompson a more marked "reception" than she obtained. The memory of some playgoers is short indeed.

The pit and gallery, it would seem, are more loyal to their old favourites than are stalls and boxes. At the Camberwell Theatre the other night they received with enthusiasm Mr. Thomas Thorne, who for some time back has confined his professional appearances to the provinces. They appeared to recollect his long services at the Vaudeville, with which he was associated for over 20 years. It is curious that he, who created the rôle of Talbot Champneys in "Our Boys," should now be playing David James's old part of Perky Middlewick in that comedy. Oh, the whirligig of fate!

Marked is the improvement in the singing and acting of Miss Ethel Haydon since she appeared at the Avenue in "Dandy Dick Whittington." The one has acquired a daintiness, the other a sprightliness, which it lacked before; and the result is that Miss Haydon is no unworthy successor of Miss Terrier as the Gaiety "Shop Girl"—a character which has had many representatives. Among other newcomers are Mr. Fitzroy Morgan and Mr. L. Mackinder, the latter an importation from the country, where he has done exceedingly well. On Tuesday evening Miss Emily Spiller was excellent in the rôle of Ada Smith.

Mrs. Keeley has consented to deliver or read an address on the occasion of the matinée to be given in her honour on her 90th birthday. I see it suggested that the veteran actress should be allowed to enjoy her old age in peace, and not be bothered to appear again in public. But suppose that the dear old lady does not agree with this suggestion? Suppose that she has pleasure in coming now and then before the world? The truth is, Mrs. Keeley is so astonishingly youthful in her ways and feelings that one hardly associates with her the idea of retirement and repose. She is as full of vivacity as ever.

I suppose that in Harry Payne we saw the last of the clowns. I do not think that the old stories of the harlequinade will ever be revived. Young England has grown out of them. So much of the "comic business" of pantomime has consisted in the past of noise and horseplay—things which have had a slight notice of the snake, in fact, one and all will treat it with so much indifference as

who is now charmed by the "knockabout" humour of the average clown. Times change and with them the popular standards both of humour and of sentiment. The trend is in the direction of refinement in fun. No more red-hot poker and strings of sausages, and sawdust babies!

I much regret to hear of the death of Charles Bernard, whose last professional position was that of manager of the Palace Theatre. Latterly his health had completely broken down, but he had enjoyed a long and vigorous life. Starting as an actor, he became the proprietor of a popular minstrel troupe, and still later went into theatrical management in Glasgow, Newcastle, and Manchester. He was as clever with his pen as with his voice, which was an excellent baritone. On the provincial stage he certainly set his mark. Some of his productions, such as that of "Asis and Galatas," were admirable.

Mr. Comyns Carr's "King Arthur," as presented by Sir Henry Irving and the Lyceum Company, seems to have "caught on" tremendously in America. A Montreal paper calls the King Sir Henry's "best part," and says: "We have never seen him to better advantage." As for Miss Ellen Terry, "she is perfect in everything she undertakes. She's the Guinevere of Tonypandy." Miss Julia Arthur, I see, is now playing Elaine, which in London was represented by Miss Lena Ash-

well.

This special form of the Inverness cap, in place of falling loosely all round the figure, is shaped at the back and drawn into the waist by an inside band; the fronts hang loose, the upper cape, pleated on the shoulders, falls well over the arms, and ends at each side of the centre of the back. The lower edge of the cape reaches the full three-quarter length. The neck is finished with a deep collar, arranged to be worn up or down as desired. It is greatly taken with this cape made up in dark fawn cloth, with a bright plaid lining for the hood.

Cheeks and plaid patterns are in high favour just now. In my ramblings after the latest fashions I came upon a lovely gown the other day. It was in one of the new silk and wool materials, a rather large plaid pattern, in lovely shades of green and heliotrope, with raised black silk lines running through it. The skirt, without trimming of any kind, fell in soft full folds round the figure, preserving at the same time an even fit above. It was so cut that no fulness whatever appeared at the waist, and was just long enough to escape the ground; a slightly stiff lining enabled it to stand out properly below.

The bodice I thought specially pretty. It fitted tightly to the figure at the back; soft folds of the plaid material were draped gracefully at each side of a vest panel of heliotrope silk; the silk panel was gathered full to the neckband, and again at the waist, giving a soft, pretty effect to the front. The sleeves were arranged in the high round puffs, drooping from the shoulders over the elbows; they were slashed in front with folds of the heliotrope silk, and gathered into long plain undersleeves of dark green velvet. The neckband was also of dark green velvet finished with a frill of black lace.

I interviewed another gown at the same time in quite a different style, but equally fashionable; it was of dark green cloth, beautifully fine in texture, with a smooth glossy surface. The make of the skirt I thought decidedly out of the common; it was arranged at the back and sides in very large flat pieces, the front breadth being quite plain. The pleats were so managed as to lie quite evenly to the figure in the upper part, while below they appeared to widen out and fall softly round the foot.

The bodice, though simply made, had a very smart look about it. It was tight-fitting at the back, with loose, open fronts. The trimming I thought somewhat novel. Narrow straps of black satin were placed a little apart, half-way up the back, each strap being finished at either end with a small button of cut steel, the open fronts being trimmed to correspond. The sleeves, with wide, drooping tops, had the close fitting under sleeves, strapped in the same way with black satin, each strap being fastened with a small button. The vest was of cream silk, trimmed with gathered bands of black satin, edged at each side with narrow cream lace.

As the autumn season advances the deep collars and yokes of lace that we have been wearing are being replaced by yokes and collars of black net. They are in some cases entirely covered with sequins, but a prettier style, I think, is to transfer a pretty pattern of beads with sequins introduced here and there according to taste. The outer edge of the yoke may be trimmed either with a frill of black chiffon or lace. A stylish fringe for the neck would be one of the new stocks of folded black satin, to fit in front with a small bow, or a coloured neck band to match the bands might be worn.

A fashionable fancy of the moment is to trim plainly-made gowns of smooth satined cloth with glittering passementerie or lace outlined with jet and jewelled beads. This fashionable trimming is costly in the extreme to buy. It may, however, be made at home for quite a trifling cost, and is very fascinating work to some fashionable folks.

I have seen this extravagant fancy marvelously well imitated with small clear crystal beads outlining the pattern of ordinary guipure lace. The effect was very pretty.

While we are on the subject of these glittering trimmings I would suggest that many idle moments might be profitably employed in embroidering lace insertion and stripes of black net with beads and sequins for the decoration of afternoon and evening gowns. It is quite easy to iron a transfer pattern on to net. Care should be taken to stitch each sequin firmly in its place. Coloured beads introduced here and there are very effective. Jet beads and small gold sequins look particularly well to outline the pattern of cream guipure lace.

The Hammarstei Cycling Club held its 16th annual meeting this week. A satisfactory balance-sheet was presented, and a balance of £12 carried over to the next session. With one or two exceptions, the officers were re-elected. Mr. P. F. Madge, 1, St. Stephen's-avenue, Shepherd's Bush, accepted the office of hon. sec.

At the annual meeting of the British Workmen's Assurance Co. held on Oct. 1 at Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Port, the founder, addressed nearly 500 representatives of the company.

It was stated that both the London and Provincial business had largely increased during the past year, and continued to steadily expand. During the year ended April 30, 1885, the premium income was £350,000—an increase of upwards of £44,000

—this increase being much in excess of anything previously recorded by the company.

The disbursement side of the account also furnished evidence of progress and development.

in the hands of some who are very much less careful, and the result can only be disaster. Surely the N.C.U., with all the power with which it is gifted, can do something to put a check upon the abuse of the highways. The old course just south of Reigate is, I am told, regaining favour.

Indirectly, of course, the attacks upon path racing will have the effect of driving the men back to the road. If anything like an interest was taken, the few pounds necessary to run a club race meeting would be annually found, but this support lost, there are a vast number of little clubs which cannot afford the luxury, and who must return to the road.

The female road-record breaker is a thing that should be taboo to all decent-minded people, and I am sure those firms which are seeking to get hold of advertisement out of some performances by women on the road are making a mistake. Let the ladies ride as much as they will, but I feel assured that no lady will be attracted by the fact that one of these female record breakers rode any particular mount, for it will, of course, be at once plainly apparent that she was paid for the performance, and did not choose the machine she used for its merits in any way.

We are leaving the butterfly rider's season behind, but those wheelmen who are wise will not lay their cycles up for the winter. Mud and frost have lost their terrors for the air tyne rider, and the real pleasure of winter cycling once enjoyed will never be willingly relinquished. During the next three months some of the most pleasant trips of the year will be enjoyed by those who know when and how to go about them.

FRAUDS ON STOCKBROKERS.

Arthur H. Crossley, 41, no occupation, living at Shorliss's-road, Walham Green, was charged at Guildhall with obtaining charitable contributions by false pretences.—H. C. Blithe, stockbroker, Cophall-court, stated that on Sept. 7 he received a letter signed by Crossley asking for relief, and stating that some time ago he had known the house, but all his acquaintances there had either died or been "hammered." He also said he had speculated, and through a partner had lost £1,000, that he had met with an almost fatal accident, his wife being also exceedingly ill. Witness sent accused. Soon after he received a second letter asking for money, and went to see the man. He then informed the police. Two other members of the Stock Exchange gave similar evidence.—P. C. Wilson said that at defendant's house beer and whisky were being taken in all day, and the piano-forte was going from morn till night, while young men and women were always popping in and out. Since 1883 defendant had sent no fewer than 35 letters to the Charity Organisation Society, and he had even in one instance stated that his wife was in her grave.—Three months.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG ADY.

Mrs. Dale, of Burgess Hill, Sussex, and now staying at 7, Upper Park-street, Greenwich, asked the Press at Thames Police Court to give publicity to the disappearance of her daughter, Miss Ada Agnes Dale, 22, who had been missing since Sunday evening, and of whose whereabouts nothing had since been heard.

Owing to the young lady suffering from loss of memory and not being a fit subject for an asylum, Mrs. Dale was advised by some ladies to place her in Miss Steer's Home, Bell-street, St. George's, which was done about a fortnight since. On Sunday evening Miss Dale left the Home to go to church, and had not since been heard about. Her description was as follows:—Height, about 5ft. 5in.; very dark brown hair; dark brown eyes, dark eyebrows, and small mouth. Was dressed in fawn-coloured skirt, navy blue cloth jacket, lined with astrachan, and trimmed with military braid, plain blank sailor hat, and low shoes.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. announced that next Saturday a cheap half-day excursion for Shakespeare's country will leave Euston at 12.15 noon, returning from Stratford on Avon at 7.40 p.m. The return fare, 3rd class, is 3s. 6d.

The G.N. Railway Co. have arranged to run a new saloon express each day, leaving King's Cross at 11.30 p.m. and arriving in Edinburgh at 7.00 a.m. The 10.00 p.m. express from King's Cross has been discontinued.

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JACK ALLROUND.

"I shall be very grateful if you can tell me of some tasty cold lunch or supper dish made with apples, nothing like an apple tart, please," writes "Ines," while "Housekeeper" asks how "apple cake to be eaten with custard" is made. To two pounds of apples, to be weighed when pared and sliced, allow one pound of lump sugar and one pint of water. Boil the water and sugar together until it is ready to candy. Then add the apples, and with them some add the grated peel of a lemon, but that is merely a matter to be decided by taste. Continue to boil the apples, sugar, and water until the mass has become quite stiff. Then put it into a mould and let it get cold, when it can be turned out. It is usually served with custard poured round the dish and looks pretty with some sweet almonds, blanched and split, stuck into it. An advantage this apple cake possesses is that you can make three or four of them at a time, as they keep well for four or five weeks, or even longer. A correspondent this week asks me how to make "apple kuchen" or an apple cake as made by the Germans. "I have not a special German recipe, but shall be much obliged to any reader who has."

I have to thank a correspondent, who, as a kind return for recipes in this column which have been useful to him, sends the following for turning brown boots to black which he hopes may be useful to my readers. Well clean the brown boots with either soap and water or ammonia, and having obtained from leather sellers half a pint of American ink (cost 3d.) rub on lightly with sponge. Let the boots dry and stand a short time, then grease with castor oil, and in two days they can be treated as ordinary black boots.

Four correspondents wish for a recipe for making a cheap and easy beetroot wine. To every gallon of water add four pounds of beetroot, which must be well washed and cut in slices. Boil the beetroot and water till the beet is soft enough to squeeze easily, then strain and squeeze out all the liquor, and to every gallon put four pounds of raw sugar and stir well. When the sugar is dissolved put the wine into a stone kettle or cask. No yeast is to be used, but it should begin to work in a day or two. Keep the cask or kettle filled up with some of the liquor, which must be kept back for that purpose, so that the yeast can work out at the top of the bunching, and keep filling in the way till quite done working; then cork close and let it stand in the cask 12 months before bottling.

Nine letters are before me begging for help, or "even a few hints" to assist the writers in getting over the difficulties of starching and ironing the shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs of their husbands, brothers, or sons, so that the said shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs may be reasonably stiff, properly glazed, and above all free from blisters, for this latter seems to be the greatest obstacle to success in this particular department of laundry work, which I am so frequently consulted about. I cannot, of course, go into all the different methods pursued by different laundresses, but choose one of the simplest as well as most effective methods of getting up linen in practical hands. Be careful about all details. To begin, put the starch you are going to make into a spotlessly clean pan, pour in a little cold water and mix into a smooth paste with a clean, flat piece of wood. Then stir in the remainder of the cold water till you get your starch of the requisite consistency. What that is, practice and experience can alone teach you. While mixing, keep stirring all the time. Then put the starch on a clear fire and boil it for about 15 minutes. At that point stir your starch for a little time with a paraffin candle to give it a gloss; do not overdo this. You may also, according to your judgment, add a little blue water to correct the somewhat yellow hue of the starch. When the boiling is over, strain the starch. For collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts, you will need fairly thick, but not too thick, starch. Rub it thoroughly well into the linen. Carelessness here is often what spoils the result. Quickly, as you starch, wrap the work well up in bundles; the bosoms, and cuffs of shirts, and loose cuffs and collars being twisted together and the bundles rolled up in napkins, to allow the starch to soak well through. When wanted for ironing they are generally found nearly dry, and must be dampened. The iron must be hot, not merely warm, and to avoid "blistering," which is usually caused by bad starching, be careful that the linen is not too wet; but practice, as I have said alone, can teach you how to put these hints into use.

For ironing have a moistened sponge and a clean piece of soft linen beside you to readily detect any you see them. Have everything ready; you must not run to and fro or delay about your work. The irons may be heated on the top of the stove or placed before the fire. They should be cleaned with brickdust or emery paper before putting to the fire, and when ready to use dust with a duster, and pass the iron over a paper ground with white wax. Then rub it again with the duster, and it is ready for use. If specks are found on the linen at once rub off with damp sponge. First iron the collar, cuff fronts, &c., lightly on the wrong side; then strongly with pressure on the right side, press the edges heavily, and continue until the linen is of the proper stiffness. Now damp lightly with a piece of wet flannel, and then iron with the polishing iron to bring up the gloss. To curl collars and cuffs, place the flat iron firmly on the wrong side with the points facing right hand, and a little more than half way over the linen, then draw the collar or cuff from under the iron with the left hand, turn the cuff or collar round, and repeat. If the collars are to be turned down, it should be done after each is ironed, as the starch is then flexible; it will spoil to do it later. As you iron the things place them before the fire on a dial to air; this keeps them stiff by evaporating any moisture remaining in after ironing, which would render them more or less limp in a short time.

"A Busy Woman," "H. G.," and "Marie" ask a recipe for making piccalilli, and "Housekeeper" wishes a recipe "to pickle cauliflower with piccalilli instead of plain vinegar." The same recipe, except for the kind of vegetable used, will answer. The usual method of making piccalilli is to first select a sound-hearted white cabbage—the more closely grown the better—and to every head also slice up a sound white beetroot or two with one or more cauliflowers divided into several small branches; a few gherkins, if you can get them, some small kidney beans and radish pods. Lay these in a salve with two or three handfuls of common salt scattered over them, and expose them to the sun, or before a bright fire, for four days. When you think all the water is extracted from the vegetables put them into a large stoneware pan, rinsing well, and scattering plenty of good mustard seed among them as you go on. According to the quantity you make, use in proportion to each gallon of vinegar three ounces pease and sliced garlic, and an onion and a half of turmeric; boil the vinegar, garlic, and turmeric, skimming well, and then pour the hot vinegar over the vegetables. Let them lie for at least 10 days near the fire with strong paper tied over the vessel, until you find

they have become a fine yellow colour, and have taken in a fair quantity of the vinegar. Then boil according to quantity in the following proportions: three quarts of best white wine vinegar, an ounce and a half each of white pepper and mace, and half an ounce each of long pepper cloves and nutmeg, for 10 minutes. Skim well and pour all over the pickles. Tie down the jar with bladder and leather.

In reply to "J. D.," "E. C. M.," "Y. X.," "Dolly S.," and "M. F." with respect to cleaning white straw hats, which in most cases it is better should be done before they are dried, I must refer my correspondents to issue of Sept. 8, where a recipe was given. As to dying white straw black it can be done with logwood, which "Dolly S." asks for. Make a strong decoction of logwood either with the extract or the chips, and put the hat into the boiling bath of logwood for four hours. Then take it out and air it. Add a little copperas to the logwood, and return the hat and boil it for an hour or two. Allow the hat to remain in the liquid till it cools down. Dry the hat, then dress it with a sponge moistened with olive oil. Use very little oil, but dress it on both sides, and press the hat into shape. For sealing wax method, which three of my correspondents wish to try, having thoroughly washed the hat with plenty of soap and water, in which a little borax should be dissolved, rinse in plenty of clean water, shake out the moisture, and hang to dry. Then for a hat, if not too large, pound up about half an ounce of beeswax with about two ounces of methylated spirits, stand the bottle in a warm sand or warm water bath till the wax is dissolved, when with a fine soft brush, varnish the hat carefully all over inside and out. The varnish should be warm and laid on the hat either in the sun or before the fire, but not too close to the latter, lest the spirit should catch alight.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

Last week, the shooting of the members of the North London Rifle Club was unusually good. In series 1, Class A, at 200, 300, and 400 yards, the scores were won by Sergt. Gould, Civil Service; 20; Pte. Macdonald, London Scottish; 26; Corp. Thibault, London Irish; 26; and Corp. Healy, R.A.C.; Pte. Morrissey, 26; and Corp. Surry, 26. The last was penalised. In Class B, the winners were Corp. Barrington, 4th Middlesex; 23; Sergt.-instr. Galli, Castrons; 26; and Lieut. Blomfield, 1st Royal Fusiliers; 26; Compy.-maj. Tyrer, with 25, was counted out. In Class C the score went to Pte. Bristol, Queen's Westminister, with 20, plus 5. At long range, 300 and 400 yards—In Class A the winner was Colr.-sergt. Baker, Guards, with 26; and Pte. Comber, L.R.B., 26; and in Class B to Pte. Little, L.R.B., 26; and Sergt. Rafferty, L.R.B., 26. The aggregate of short and long ranges fell to Pte. Comber, 2nd E. Surrey; 16; and Colr.-sergt. Bishop, 1st W. Surrey; 16; but Pte. Garrud, 2nd E. Surrey, with 17, and Colr.-sergt. Howell, 2nd E. Surrey, 16, were penalised. In the revolver series, at 50 yards, Mr. Winans was top with 26, and no less than 15 competitors took 25s.

The third round of the club tournament was fired the same day with the Martini. One score of 21, with 20 at 300 yards, and all above with added points, survive in Group 1, and in Group 2 ones of 20, with 20 at 300 yards, and all above remain. The third round of the revolver series will be fired Wednesday. Last Saturday, at disappearing targets, interval's 2 seconds at 20 yards, the winners were Maj. Palmer, 3rd Essex Rifles; 26; and Capt. Earle, 2nd London, 33 points.

The autumn meeting of the City of London Rifle Association took place last week at Lambeth, when a single meeting was held on the day. The principal attraction, at short ranges in Series A, Corp. Elkington, L.R.B., 26; Pte. Little, L.R.B., 26; Pte. Carew, L.R.B., 26; Pte. Skilton, L.R.B., 26; and Pte. Sugart, L.R.B., 26. In the handicap series, Sergt.-instr. Johnson, L.R.B. Cadets, 26, plus 2; Sergt. Beer, 2nd London, 27; and Corp. Elkington, 1st London, 26. The revolver series, at 50 yards, Pte. Luk, L.R.B., 26; Range prizes, 200 yards, Pte. Luff, L.R.B., 26; and Pte. Little, L.R.B., 25; and at 60 yards, Corp. Elkington, L.R.B., 25. There is a tie for the gold jewel of the association between Corp. Elkington, 1st L.R.B., and Pte. Skilton, L.R.B., which had to be shot off.

The Metropolitan Inter-regimental Water Polo Tournament for medals was presented by the Tadpole Swimming Club, followed the following entries:—Honourable Artillery Company, London Scottish, Artists, London Rifle Brigade, 2nd London, and City of London Engineers. The Artists and Scottish drew byes in the first round, and at the St. George's Baths the H.A.C. easily defeated the City Engineers, whilst the H.A.C. accounted for the 2nd London by a goal to 0. In the second round the Artists met the L.R.B. and the London Scottish the H.A.C.

The Bloomsbury Rifle competition took place at Chels's Hill for the Crowle Cup, for which seven shots were fired at 500 and 600 yards. The cup was secured by Corp. Simmonds, with 60 out of 70 points. The other prize-winners were Bugler, H.M. 25; Pte. Stevens, 2d; Corp. Hartson, 2d; Pte. Corp. Elford, 2d; and Corporal, with 50, was counted out. For the "Gunner" handicap prizes, Corp. Serjt.-bdr. Hill, from scratch, averaged 52d.; Pte. Mullis, with 20 allowed, 51.3; and Sergt.-instr. Cann, with 3 points 53.3.

The winter work of the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction commenced on Monday last at the headquarters of the London Rifle Brigade, with two large companies formed for instruction under medical and surgical officers and instructors. The school will coincide with the official inspection on Dec. 9. Among the officers who have recently received a course of instruction are Surg.-maj. T. F. Fleetwood, F.R.C.S., Victorian Military Forces, South Australia, and Surg.-capt. J. H. Cox, Capt. Town Volunteer Medical Staff Corp. I am asked to point out that no more men can be taken in either class after receiving a course of instruction, and that the new class will commence with the official inspection on Dec. 9. Among the officers who have recently received a course of instruction are Surg.-maj. T. F. Fleetwood, F.R.C.S., Victorian Military Forces, South Australia, and Surg.-capt. J. H. Cox, Capt. Town Volunteer Medical Staff Corp. 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THE THEATRES.

DUKE OF YORK'S.

Under its new royal designation, the elegant playhouse in St. Martin's-lane, hitherto known as the Trafalgar, was re-opened last week by Messrs. Charles Cartwright and Henry Dana. The latest candidates for the suffrages of the play-going public signified their opening night with a pretty historic symbol indicative of the altered name of their house found in a simple white rose, the flower of the House of York, left awaiting its occupant in every reserved seat. "Her Advocate," the title of a three-act play by Mr. W. Firth, with which the managerial venture starts, is an undistinguished melodrama, presenting in the last of its three acts a murder trial of a kind as realistic as it is sensational. The story, culminating in this latest example of a never-failing source of excitement, whether on the stage or off it, rather puzzles the audience as regards its motive until the final scene is reached, when, as the purpose of the play becomes clear, the interest proportionately heightens in its leading characters. These persons are Mr. Abinger, Q.C., an eminent barrister, and his client, Mrs. Field, a young and attractive hospital nurse, whom he defends under the grave charge of her having poisoned a certain elderly officer while attending him in the illness where fatal ending from an overdose of laudanum administered by the nurse's hand gives colour to the suspicion of her guilt, a motive for which is found in the fact that the dead man had made a will in her favour in his last moments. At the first interview between the counsel and his client, cut short by the sudden entrance of the detectives to arrest her, the Q.C. is so moved by the plaintive eloquence of the weeping lady in detailing the narrative of the charge made against her by Dr. Marshall, the dead man's medical attendant, as to lead not only to his conviction of her innocence, but also, strange to say, to his fallng a victim, as the poisoned officer had done before him, to her unconscious fascinations. So madly is this susceptible barrister smitten by his client's charms, that he openly repudiates his engagement to Blanche Ferraby, who, for her part, doats upon him with a devotion which not even his cruel desertion of her can overcome or even diminish. Before the arrest of the nurse, the doctor at whose instigation it takes place obviously betrays himself to the audience, though not to the lawyer, as the actual criminal. Intruding himself upon the Q.C., this extraordinary medico proceeds, after declaring that from an inner room he espied the nurse administer the laudanum, to say that he will suppress this evidence at her trial, and even bear witness that she is innocent, if the sum of money of which he is in sore need to satisfy his creditors is paid to him. The barrister, however, instead of giving the blackmailer in charge, simply orders him out of the house. And afterwards, when this doctor, at the last moment, comes into court, and tenders his evidence against the accused nurse, the counsel, instead of asserting its worthlessness, as he might, and as any other advocate would do, by denouncing the furtive villain's endeavours to extort blackmail, lets the fellow talk on under a fire of general cross-examination, until in a frenzy of excitement the false witness is wrought to madness, and in his sudden delirium so far awakes himself to be the poisoner as to lead the judge to direct a verdict of not guilty against the innocent prisoner. The strangest issue of this strange trial is that after the



THE TRIAL SCENE.

doctor's confession no intimation is made by the judge indicating that when the medicus recovers his sanity he will take the place in the dock from which the nurse is released. The long-absent and seemingly faithless lover of the lady at this juncture opportunely turns up, and the Q.C., thus made aware that he has a powerful rival, is immediately cited by this piece of news of his infatuation for the nurse, whereupon the less infatuated sweetheart, lately repudiated by him, takes back this bad boy to her embrace. Despite the crude inconsistencies, the play pleased the majority of the audience, if one may judge by their applause, through which, however, were heard sounds less encouraging. The one piece of acting in the performance which shone out by force of contrast against the penitent environment was the Dr. Marshall's conscience-stricken look, gradually but surely intensified by frenzy into the insanity to which it led, was a splendid effort of psychological expression. Mr. Cartwright, as the infatuated barrister, acted with his wonted firmness, but without either feeling or personal distinction. Miss Gertrude King, who possesses the latter quality to perfection when playing the light-hearted or cynical well-bred gentlewoman of high comedy, is not seen to equal advantage as the sufferer, sentimental heroine of melodrama. Her impersonation of the falsely-accused nurse lacked sympathy; its passion, being violent rather than intense, was wanting in the pathetic note which gives the illusive ring of sincerity. This lady is a true comedian, but with the limitations of facial and vocal expression which enable her to put mind but not heart into her acting. Miss Lena Ashwell brought her plaintive earnestness most effectively to bear in the part of the spaniel-like sweetheart of the Q.C., who kissed the hand that beats her; and Miss Henrietta Watson, with her refined and natural vivacity, gave grace as well as presence to a pretty part. A capital sketch of an Irish barrister, made up and acted to a life-like presentation of a well-known counsel, was given by Mr. J. H. Barnes. Messrs. Oswald York Holmes, Gore, C. Ramsey, F. Volpe, and others played secondary and minor characters with good effect. The setting of the piece was admirable in its realism, notably the scene of the assize court. Taken all round, the players were certainly of a higher quality than the play.

TOOLE'S.

At the conclusion of the performance on the night of the 28th ult. Mr. Toole made his valedictory speech on relinquishing his position as a London manager, consequent on the expiration of his lease. From the tone of his farewell words all playgoers, in common with those regarding the theatre so long and pleasantly linked with his name and acting, will truly infer that the genial comedian is thoroughly restored, ne-

less to his wonted high spirits as well as his perfect bodily health. Mr. Toole said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I can only do what I've so often done—thank you for the very friendly and generous way in which you have received the ladies and gentlemen of my company and myself. I am giving up this theatre as my lease expires to-morrow, and I am not inclined to make another large outlay on alterations. I start on Monday for a tour of the principal cities for a few months, and shall visit Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, Peterhead, Brechin, Perth, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, &c. After a tour of about six weeks, I shall have a little time to go to America, and I have friends who have said that I produced a 'Thoroughfare' in order to prepare myself as a singer for an engagement on Margate sands, but I assure you this is not so. The last week I have been favoured with visits from two delightful actresses—Mrs. Keeley and Mrs. Alfred Melford; and I have also received them down to the stage. I could hardly alter my line of business, and studied Romeo and Juliette Molatto, as it would have given me the greatest happiness to have made love to both those dear ladies. I have noted in most of the American, Australian, and New Zealand theatres, but oddly enough I have not explored the theatres of Canada, and I think of having a tour there, probably taking in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Vancouver, and returning to Stratford, Kilkenny, Holloway, &c. provided I get engagements. I've already had some friendly offers. One gentleman wrote and said if I was disengaged he could give me a situation as flute or as tambourine player in the orchestra; but I think it would be better to do the drama, and I am anxious to make a good living. But wherever I may be my card will most likely be on the wall, and I sincerely hope like Paul Fry, 'you will just drop in and see me.' With the heart of hearts I thank you for all your loving kindness."

Ringing plaudits, which seemed as if they would go on for ever, broke the absolute silence of attention with which the farewell words of the most popular of our humorous actors were listened to.

DALY'S.

It says much for the popularity of "An Artist's Model" that, although the thermometer was still in a record-breaking mood, a crowded audience assembled on the 28th ult. to assist at a performance which partook more of the nature of a "premiere" than of the first night of those "second editions" now so much in favour. Daly's Theatre, not still remaining with a moveable roof, which still remains the special privilege of the music hall, the heat reigned supreme, but it could not damp the enthusiasm of an audience such as is on one time only the dainty could boast. Coming back from a well-earned vacation, all the favorites associated in the production of Owen Hall and Sydney Jones' work were cordially welcomed, and some of the most recent additions had no cause to complain of their reception. Everyone seemed to come fresh to the footlights, and a vivacious and exhilarating performance was the result. Of course there was not a little to justify the title of "second edition" in the shape of new and tuneful songs and bright and engaging dances. In addition, the audience from stalls to gallery obtained a substantial souvenir of the night in the presentation of vocal scores of the piece, and if all the new things were not included, every one was well satisfied. It was inevitable that something should be heard about the "Trilby" craze, and Mr. Maurice Farquhar, who still delights with his French style of singing, is entranced with a melodious ditty with a delightfully catchy chorus about a new love, which runs:—

"Trilby will be true, that I could see;
Trilby is the Trilby girl?
Oh, she is divine!
Trilby will be keeping till
She will be Trilby mine."

There was no doubtting the success of the song; it was rapturously encored, as was also a new duet for Mr. Farquhar and a promising young singer and dancer, Miss Violet Lloyd, entitled "Can this be love?" These served to embellish the first act, together with a fresh dance executed with such neatness by Miss Mimi St. Cyr that it had to be repeated. In Act II. there was a new song for Miss Marie Tempest, who impersonated the artist model with such "abandon" and sings like the artist she has always proved herself to be. Mr. Hayden Coffin, whose vocalising was just a little bit more nasal than usual, gave the "Volunteer" song with all effect; and Mr. Fred Wright, jun., who makes an admirable substitute for Mr. Robson in the part of James Cripps, introduced a further novelty—a song about one "Daisy." Amongst the newcomers is that very old favourite, Miss Lydia Thompson, who replaces Miss Lottie Venne as Madame Amelie, the shady schoolmistress cum-milliardaire. Pretty Miss Hetty Hamer still makes a fascinating model. Miss Letty Lind (all diamonds in the second act) is again inimitable as the larkish school girl, and Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay, with Mr. Blakeley, as Smugglers, resume their old parts. "The Tom-Tit" ditty, as trilled by Letty Lind, was the success of the evening (there was a double encore), and with new dresses, new Clarkson wigs, fresh spirits, and plenty of enthusiasm, the "second edition" was successfully neaded.

NEW LONDON.

The well varied items of the programme which Mr. E. S. Barnes is just now unfolding at this youthful resort are well worthy of the good support that has been extended to them. The New London has not always enjoyed the good fortune that now attends it, and which it is to be hoped may continue to associate itself with the enterprise. A well-played overture, Beethoven's "Prometheus," starts the proceedings, and then many entertaining variety items are vouchsafed by Miss Kate Toole, the lively Conleys, Miss Lotte Walton, and Mr. Harry Baxter. A feature of the entertainment is reached when Mr. Edwin Barwick's name is indicated, and his caricature skit on the Lyceum production of "The Belle" is welcome because of its offensive nature. Mr. Barwick seems to enjoy the sole

right to counterfeit Sir Henry Irving, and it must be said that he is both discreet and observant. As a character singer he is no less happily engaged, and his impersonation of an erratic female is highly diverting. A farcical sketch of mirth-provoking qualities, and entitled "Desperation," is smartly presented by Mr. Mark Melford's company; while other engaging items are tendered by the agile Miss Cora Caselli, the mirthful and musical Florodors, and Miss Constance Mozon, whose song, "I want one like pa had yesterday," has undoubtedly "caught on" with the New London patrons.

OUTLYING THEATRES.

This week Miss Cicely Grahame's touring company paid a return visit to the Standard, and owing to the favour with which "A Gaisty Girl" had been received on former visits, a special matinee of this lively lyrical

play was given on Thursday, and well, indeed, was it patronised. Mr. Melville announces another matinee of the play next Thursday.

The Messrs. A. and S. Crawford were honoured with a great assembly at their benefit at the Britannia on Wednesday, which passed most successfully, a most enthusiastic welcome being accorded to Mrs. S. Lane on her re-appearance as Betty Bawles in "Our Lot in Life." This drama will be put into the bill on Monday for six representations, in all of which Mrs. Lane will take part. Mr. Charles Wilmot has made an important engagement for the ensuing week, having arranged for Miss May Yohé and company to appear in "The Circus Boy," a piece originally produced at the Avenue as "Dandy Dick Whittington." Many other favourite plays will next week be presented at the outlying playhouses, as will be seen from the following list:—Parkhurst, "The New Woman" (Miss Nina Vincent's company); Elephant and Castle, "The Broken Melody" (return visit of Mr. A. Van Bunt); Pavilion, "Tommy Atkins"; New Theatre, Kilburn, "Shall We Forgive Her?"; West London, "East Lynne" and varieties; Lyric, Hammermith, "The Bells of Halemore"; Metropole, "The Passport"; Mr. Henry Dana and company; Surrey, "Saved from the Sea"; Stratford, "A Woman's Revenge"; Sadler's Wells, "Sulicide and Murder" and varieties; and Woolwich, "The Red Squadrons."

ALHAMBRA.

There is an excellent programme at the Alhambra just now. The pretty ballet, "Titania," in which, with the aid of the Grimaldi troupe of aerial dancers, the story of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is illustrated in pantomime, now follows a very clever performance by a troupe of acrobats called the Bonhairs. The troupe consists of three lads and two men, who perform some remarkable feats. One, which is decidedly novel, is executed by a small boy who, while enveloped in a sack, turns a somersault backwards from the shoulder of one of the performers to the shoulders of another, going through a paper hoop during the transit. Among other new-comers are the Morellas, a pair of eccentric gymnasts, who go through some neat and amusing antics, and Mr. Leo, a clever ventriloquist, who has some new mechanical figures. The new Japanese illusion entitled "Yum-Yum" introduced by Mr. Carl Hertz, the conjurer, is very effective and quite as mystifying as the many other illusions which this entertainer has from time to time exhibited. Two pagodas are suspended by ropes about 6ft. above the stage, and into one a young lady enters. The door is closed, a pistol fired, and she is found to be inside. The comic pantomime sketch, "A Day Out," in which Messrs. H. E. and A. Agost and Middles, Julie Seale, Bryant, and Hutton appear, still goes attractively and amusingly, while the ballads of Miss Mary Lyons, and the songs of Mr. Tom Costello and Mr. J. C. Harrington are deservedly popular. Professor Duncan's dogs are cleverly trained and create considerable laughter. The entertainment concludes with an excellent exhibition of wrestling, in which Mason, of Paris; Joseph Carola, the Austro-Hungarian champion; Signor Mariana, of Milan; Gromers, of Liege; Lafenestre, of Berlin; Joe Newton, and Antonio Pierri, "the terrible Greek," take part. A new ballet, called "The Gathering of the Clans," founded on Sir Walter Scott's ballad "Lochinvar," is announced for Monday next. It has been invented by Signor Carlo Coppi, and the music has been selected by M. Jacobi.

QUEEN'S HALL PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Programmes at the Queen's Hall continue to be of the best possible character, and the audience everything that could be desired. On the night of the 23rd ult., the orchestra, under Mr. Henry J. Wood, played an admirable style Thomas' "Raymond" overture, a new and interesting suite by Mr. Clutiam, of whom we shall doubtless hear more, Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, Mr. German's Henry VIII. dances, which stand in fear of becoming quite hackneyed, or the "Peer Gynt" suite, of which the same may almost be said, a "Carmen" selection, and the march from "Le Prophète." Here was music of the first rank, and in regard to the vocalists there was little room for criticism..

Perhaps, however, a word of advice may be tendered to Mr. P. Brox, who is becoming quite a favourite at the proms. He sang the "Flower Song" from "Carmen" with a magnificent effect, but once again brought forward the "Cavalleria" drinking song as an encore. Audiences get tired of this sort of thing, and Mr. Brox should give the number a rest. The encore fund was somewhat scotched by Mr. Ludwig, who, despite a boisterous clamber, declined to sing again, after a splendid rendering of Gounod's "Nazareth." It was so fine that the demands of the audience were not to be wondered at. Madame Clara Samuell was excellent in "Rebecca's Prayer," from "Ivanhoe," but Miss Lydia Keegan failed to make herself heard in her recitations. Miss Edie Reynolds played violin solos with plenty of attack and neatness of phrasing. These concerts cannot last much longer, but Mr. Newman is already to the fore with another admirable venture, the Sunday afternoon orchestral concert, for which eminent artists have been engaged, with Mr. Randegger as conductor of a full orchestra led by Mr. Fye Parker. They are to last six months, and the music will be of the finest kind, while the subscription is fixed at ridiculously low figures.

CHRYSANthemums AT THE AQUARIUM.

The autumn flower show promoted by the National Chrysanthemum Society will commence at the Aquarium next week on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The Chrysanthemum Society states that owing to the exceptional September weather the display will be the largest on record, the blossoms at its dimpling so numerous that it has been decided to erect two gigantic fountains of nothing but chrysanthemums. The new class for table decorations in fruit and flowers has proved very successful, and a large number of entries have been made. The Aquarium management, which makes no extra charge for the flower show, announces the engagement next week of a number of popular artists, including the musical Palmiers, the Endorians in a curious and novel light and shade performance, Drury and Price, musical eccentric, and the Tycoons, Japanese jugglers of great skill.

The autumn and winter theatrical season not only set in a good month earlier than usual but had most of its novel attractions crowded into the first weeks of September, as a consequence, there is a lull in stage production, which, with the exceptions of "Tribly" at the end of the month at the Haymarket and the new pieces forthcoming at the Comedy, the Vaudeville, and, as a run-on runs, before long at the Garrick, is the act of running the till. He closed with a bid fair to last till the turn of the year. It is noteworthy that the adaptation by Mr. E. Ross of Mr. Anthony Hope's story, "The Prisoner of Zenda," had been declined by several London managers prior to its successful production in America, with the result that George Alexander at once secured the piece, in which he will assume a trio of characters, one of which is the ancestor of the two others, living a century afterwards. The St. James's, however, is not to open with this

piece, but with Mr. Edmund's new play "The Divided Way," which, it may be hoped, will prove a better and more enduring presentment than the same author's "Boycy." The re-opening of the Comedy with "The Merchant of the Doubt" has been somewhat delayed by the illness of the author, who is now happily well enough to superintend the rehearsals. On the eve of the Church Congress at Norwich a performance is to be given in the Assembly Rooms of the Oberammergau Passion play, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese. The audience will be entirely composed of members of the congress and their friends.—Madame Albion, the famous contralto of 30 years ago, has bequeathed nearly the whole of her fortune to Parisian hospitals, orphanages, and schools, without distinction of religion.—It is not generally known that the theatre just vacated by Mr. Toole, originally called the Polygraphic Hall, was built for the late Mr. Wood, the entertainer, upon the site of the chapel and residence of the fathers of London Oratory, prior to their removal to Brompton. Mr. Toole expended £13,000 in reconstructing the theatre before occupying it at the commencement of his lease in February, 1882.—Mr. Seymour Hicks, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Mr. George Grossmith jun., and Miss Astor embarked last Wednesday for New York to play there in "The Shop Girl."—Booking for the Christmas pantomime has already commenced at Drury Lane.—MM. Blum and Joché, authors of "Madame Mongodin," the Parisian farce preparing for the Avenue, gave a new phrase to England as well as their own country in the title of an earlier piece of theirs, "Paris, Fin de Siecle." (End of the Century Paris).—Mr. Penley, after trying the new American farce, "Jedbury, Junior," at a private performance, has declined the piece.—Mr. Will Sergeant's benefit at the Washington on Wednesday was one of the most successful functions of its kind ever celebrated at Mr. G. W. Moore's hall, the tradesmen of Battersea presenting the beneficiaire with a purse of gold and other friends coming forward with presents of jewellery, etc.—Nearly fifty items were placed on the stage, and the large audience departed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.—Mr. Stanley's name appears in the list of artists engaged to appear at the Victoria Hall on Thursday next.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Herbert Campbell is progressing favourably, and that the operation he has undergone will relieve him from bronchial affliction that has caused him so much anxiety of late.—The shareholders of the South London Palace will possibly soon regret that they did not agree to part with their property immediately their directors found it impossible to carry on the business at a profit. Bills have recently been exhibited announcing the re-opening of the hall, but on Wednesday the directors and shareholders met together for the purpose of confirming the sale of the property to Messrs. Howett and Grimes. A deal of discussion ensued, and ultimately an amendment that the property be sold to a gentleman representing a syndicate for £26,000 was carried.—The last performance at the Princess's next week.—That cricket match played at the Brixton Base Ball Park the week by an eleven composed of variety artists and a team of pensioners connected with Covent Garden Market, proved thoroughly interesting, and had the game been played nearer to the City the attendance would doubtless have been larger. Next year, perhaps, the experiment will be tried again, and if well-advised in bound to attract the public.

Miss Alice Atherton is to appear on the Paragon next week, and will rely for success on those items which gained so much success in the West End.

BREACH OF PROMISE AND LAW COSTS.

In Westminster County Court, Mr. Joy, solicitor, sued a Miss Gough in respect of an unpaid bill of costs in an unsuccessful breach of promise case. Defendant said she was a barmaid earning 18s. a week, and all she could pay was 1s. 6d. This, said the plaintiff, was a very small amount. "Yes," observed the judge, "cases for breach of promise with inquisitive clients are not always satisfactory," and he made an order for monthly instalments of 6s.

AN OBJECTIONABLE LOVER.

A smartly-dressed young woman, with a mass of fair hair, complained to Mr. Bros, at North London, of the attentions of a young man who had for a long time followed and threatened her, and had actually damaged her clothing.—Mr. Bros: Who is this young man?—The Applicant: He gave me away when I was married, and has ever since annoyed me with his attentions, as though he had some claim upon me. He followed me to Clacton-on-Sea, where I went for a holiday, and I had to hide from him whenever I saw him about. He said he would shoot me if I did not treat him as a lover, and I told him it was very wrong to annoy a married woman. One day when at Clacton-on-Sea he got into my lodgings and destroyed £2 worth of my clothing.—Mr. Bros: Where do you live?—The Applicant: In Essex-road.—Mr. Bros: And he?—The Applicant: In City-road.—Mr. Bros: I will have him cautioned by an officer of the court, but you will have to go to Clacton-on-Sea if you want a summons for wilful damage to your clothing.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, who have been attending the Leeds Festival, returned to London on Thursday.

At Ilfracombe this holiday-making season, Mr. F. G. Burnand, editor of "Punch," has been a familiar figure, whilst on the south coast of Devon, at lovely Sidmouth, Mr. Weatherby has been writing some new songs. Sidmouth is Mr. A. Forbes's favourite West-country resort.

Maj. Grove and Mr. Hemming, both Englishmen, have been seen with the Hovas fighting against the French. The total mortality of the campaign up to the time of the last dispatch is 2,000, of whom 1,000 are Europeans. As many as 7,000 have passed through the hospitals.

At the Red Lion public-house, Union-street, Borough, a man named Frederick Fulbrook had a dispute with the landlord, Mr. E. Taylor, and suddenly presented a revolver at him at the same time threatening to "put his light out." Mr. Taylor dodged to avoid the expected shot, and picked up a heavy piece of iron, with which he struck Fulbrook on the back of the head, inflicting a severe wound. Fulbrook was disarmed and taken to the police station, where his wound was dressed, and he was detained in custody.

In the early hours of Thursday, Mr. Walkden, a Blackburn pawnbroker, heard a burglar moving about in his shop. Arming himself with a pair of fire tongs, he descended and caught a man, named John Barnes, in the act of rifling the till. He closed with him, and a desperate struggle ensued, the burglar swearing that he would murder Mr. Walkden if he did not let him go. After a quarter of an hour's fighting Walkden stunned the man with the tongs and secured him, afterwards handing him over to the police.

Gen. Duchesne telegraphs that on the 23rd ult. he crossed the Ankara mountains, the Hova falling back before him. He was to leave Andribe on Saturday for Babay, which is about 20 miles from Antananarivo.

CHARGE AGAINST A CORONER'S OFFICER.</

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1895.

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

A handsome casket and the freedom of the Borough of Cardiff were presented to Sir Edward Reed.

The opening meeting of the students and teachers of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, was held, Mr. Lionel Jacob in the chair.

At Sevenoaks last week Wm. Turner, 14, was committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the house of a labourer named Francis, at Sevenoaks.

The death took place at Ipswich last week of Dr. J. E. Taylor, a well-known lecturer, also for over 20 years curator of Ipswich Museum.

A farmer named Aldridge, living at Queen Hythe Farm, Worpledon, near Guildford, was found hanging in the wash-house by his wife. The body when cut down was lifeless.

The body of Mr. James Thompson, aged about 25, son of Mr. Alexander Thompson, ironfounder, Dumfries, was found in the river Nith, near to the canal at Dumfries.

At Bedford, Frederick Andrews, watchmaker, was remanded on a charge of stealing a £10 Bank of England note, the property of his landlady, Elizabeth Drawater, St. John's-street.

It is reported from Providence, Rhode Island, that Sir Arthur Paget, attaché to the British Embassy, has ordered a 27-foot yacht of Messrs. Herreshoff to race in English waters.

The Rev. S. Conway, pastor of the Marsh-street Congregational Church, Walhamstow, died last week from the effects of injuries sustained by falling from a bicycle which he was learning to ride.

At Brighton last week, Francis A. Burdett, 26, for savagely kicking a police-constable, was sentenced to prison for 14 days; and for gambling on the beach Charles Payne, 16, was fined £20 for 10 days.

A child named Cloughton was last week admitted to the Sunderland Infirmary suffering from carbolic poisoning. The child took a saucer containing disinfectant from the floor and swallowed the contents. Her life is despaired of.

At Stockport, on Saturday, Elizabeth Lee was remanded, charged with being concerned with a man not in custody in over 20 extensive robberies in Stockport and district. A great deal of jewellery has been stolen, and the prisoner and a man are suspected.

A "putter" named Burns was sent to prison for two months at Sunderland last week for having buried his pick to the depth of an inch and a half into the neck of a pit pony, which could not draw the heavy load he had put upon it.

A child named Cloughton was on Saturday admitted to the Sunderland Infirmary suffering from carbolic poisoning. The child took a saucer containing the disinfectant from the floor and swallowed the contents. Her life is despaired of.

As a result of the bi-monthly audit under the sliding scale governing wages in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal trade, a further reduction is necessitated of 2½ per cent., or 12½ per cent. above the standard, to operate from Oct. 1.

At Chesterfield on Saturday, James Norman Scarle, doctor's assistant, pleaded guilty to stealing £17 belonging to John William Ordens, proprietor of the Portland Cafe, Bolsover, Chesterfield, with whom he lodged, and was sent for two months' hard labour.

Thomas Hughes, labourer, Hebb's Cottages, Blenheim-road, died on Saturday in University College Hospital from a fractured skull and other injuries caused by falling from a scaffold in Coburg-street, Hampstead.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

4TH EAST SUSSEX.

On Wimbledon Common this corps held a tactical field day, and the battalion, consisting of an attacking and a defending force, the general idea governing the operations being that a convoy from London to Guildford was attacked while crossing Wimbledon Common. The right half battalion proceeded by train from Waterloo Station at 3.30, and a little later the left half assembled at the Clapham Junction station, and marched to Wimbledon, this force having been detached to cover the railway line and various junctions. Two rounds of blank ammunition were served out to each man. The left half battalion constituted the convoy, and the right half the attacking force. Maj. Hon. Lieut.-col. Tally acting as umpire. The operations did not conclude until darkness had set in, but before marching of the column there was a halt, and refreshments were served to all ranks.

2ND MIDDLESEX.

This regiment assembled at headquarters in Fenton-street, and proceeded for a march to Tunstall Park, where battalion drill was carried out.

3RD MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY.

There was a full-dress parade of this corps at Wellington Barracks for a route march, under the command of Lieut.-col. Grenville Gray, assisted by Capt. and Adjt. Princey, R.A. The brigade proceeded to Kilburn.

EXAMINATION OF SIGNALLERS.

Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, Grenadier Guards, assisted by Capt. and Adjt. of the District, directed the Signal-man, having the authority to nominate examination of Volunteer signallers at Wellington Barracks, the sections under examination being those of the 1st London Engineers, 2nd London Rifles, and 2nd and 3rd Middlesex.

1ST WEST SUSSEX.

At Marden Park, the members of the "Sergeants' Rifles" Club in connection with the corps held a competition in the "Sergeants' Rifles" Cup, Mr. Robinson Challen, Capt. commanding, the shoot being between 6 and 7 and 8 and 9 Companies taking place.

2ND LONDON.

At Rainham, the annual prize meetings of E. F. and K Companies and the drums and fifes band of this corps were held, the drums and fifes band being seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards and seven lying down at 300 yards by the members of E Company, drums, fifes, bugles, drums, and fifes band being seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards by the members of K Company and the drums and fifes band, third-class targets and scoring in each case. In E Company, the highest total recorded were those of Sergt. Punter, 43, and 15 handicap points; 45; Pte. Gandy, 46; and Pte. Gandy, 47. In F Company, with drill points added, the highest totals were those of Sergt. A. Sadler, 54; Pte. Scars, 54; Pte. Smith, 56; Pte. Gandy, 57; and Sergt. P. R. Sadler, 55. In K Company, the leading scores were those of Sergt. Arnold, 52; Pte. Short, 52; and Corp. Comber, 52. The drums and fifes band were seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards, and seven rounds kneeling and seven lying down at 300 yards by the members of K Company and the drums and fifes band, third-class targets and scoring in each case. In E Company, the highest total recorded were those of Sergt. Punter, 43, and 15 handicap points; 45; Pte. Gandy, 46; and Pte. Gandy, 47. In F Company, with drill points added, the highest totals were those of Sergt. A. Sadler, 54; Pte. Scars, 54; Pte. Smith, 56; Pte. Gandy, 57; and Sergt. P. R. Sadler, 55. About 2,000 persons saw the games.

ENGLISH CYCLING UNION.

At Rainham, the annual prize meetings of E. F. and K Companies and the drums and fifes band of this corps were held, the drums and fifes band being seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards and seven lying down at 300 yards by the members of E Company, drums, fifes, bugles, drums, and fifes band being seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards by the members of K Company and the drums and fifes band, third-class targets and scoring in each case. In E Company, the highest total recorded were those of Sergt. Punter, 43, and 15 handicap points; 45; Pte. Gandy, 46; and Pte. Gandy, 47. In F Company, with drill points added, the highest totals were those of Sergt. A. Sadler, 54; Pte. Scars, 54; Pte. Smith, 56; Pte. Gandy, 57; and Sergt. P. R. Sadler, 55. About 2,000 persons saw the games.

3RD LONDON.

At Rainham, the annual prize meetings of E. F. and K Companies and the drums and fifes band of this corps were held, the drums and fifes band being seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards and seven lying down at 300 yards by the members of E Company, drums, fifes, bugles, drums, and fifes band being seven rounds kneeling at 200 yards by the members of K Company and the drums and fifes band, third-class targets and scoring in each case. In E Company, the highest total recorded were those of Sergt. Punter, 43, and 15 handicap points; 45; Pte. Gandy, 46; and Pte. Gandy, 47. In F Company, with drill points added, the highest totals were those of Sergt. A. Sadler, 54; Pte. Scars, 54; Pte. Smith, 56; Pte. Gandy, 57; and Sergt. P. R. Sadler, 55. About 2,000 persons saw the games.

17TH MIDDLESEX.

This corps assembled at the headquarters in Canons Town, and, headed by the brass band, proceeded for a route march.

MIDDLESEX RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At Staines, the annual prize meetings of the Middlesex Rifles were held, a large number of valuable prizes being offered for competition by the members. No. 1 competition was for a silver tankard, value £10, presented by the Corporation of London, the conditions being 10 rounds at 300 yards, to become the absolute property of the winner. The cup was won by Sergt. Fulton, 18. Middlesex Rifles, 18. The cup was won by the vice-president of the association, also to be won outright, and a series of money prizes, the highest were made (handicap points not being reckoned) by Pte. Shipman, 52; Colr.-sergt. Luck, 57; Sergt. Price, 58; Pte. Stevens, 55; and Pte. Kendall, 48; while in Series II. the list was headed by Pte. Field, with 58; Pte. Ormerod being next with 55; and Pte. Taylor, 51. The grand aggregate prize in Series I. was won by the Shropshire Rifles, 52; and in Series II. by Pte. Field, with 58. In C Company (handicap points being added), the highest totals were those of Corp. Watson, 61; Corp. Monk, 73; Corp.-sergt. Gamley, 73; Pte. Drake, 73; Sergt. Price, 58; Pte. Stevens, 71; Lt.-corp. Webb, 71; Pte. Harris, 71; Pte. Hall, 69; Corp.-sergt. Stevens, 67; and Colr.-sergt. Morris, 54. In F Company (with handicap points being added), the highest totals were those of Corp. Watson, 61; Corp. Monk, 73; Corp.-sergt. Gamley, 73; Pte. Drake, 73; Sergt. Price, 58; Pte. Stevens, 71; Lt.-corp. Webb, 71; Pte. Harris, 71; Pte. Hall, 69; Corp.-sergt. Stevens, 67; and Colr.-sergt. Morris, 54. In F Company (with handicap points being added), the highest totals were those of Corp. Watson, 61; Corp. Monk, 73; Corp.-sergt. Gamley, 73; Pte. Drake, 73; Sergt. Price, 58; Pte. Stevens, 71; Lt.-corp. Webb, 71; Pte. Harris, 71; Pte. Hall, 69; Corp.-sergt. Stevens, 67; and Colr.-sergt. Morris, 54. In F Company (with handicap points being added), the highest totals were those of Corp. Watson, 61; Corp. Monk, 73; Corp.-sergt. Gamley, 73; Pte. Drake, 73; Sergt. Price, 58; Pte. 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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1895.

LYCEUM.
Lessees, HENRY IRVING.
Under the management of Mr. Forbes-Robertson and
Mr. F. J. Lupton.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 A.M.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
SUNG BY MRS. ROBERTSON.
JULIET.—Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Romeo (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10.30 to 12.30.
LYCUM.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Solo Pianoforte and Manager, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI.
EVERY EVENING, at 10.

THE SWORDBEARER'S DAUGHTER.
Misses, Lydia, Clement Scott, Mr. William
Kerrison and Miss Hilliard; Messrs. W. L. Abingdon,
Charles Fulton, J. R. Cranton, Vincent Courtney, Julian
Hawthorne, Mrs. E. J. Hart, Mrs. F. J. Lupton, Mr.
F. J. Lupton, Mr. E. H. Carrington, Mr. J. Hurst, Mr.
E. H. Brooks, &c.—Box-office open from 10.30 a.m.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

POPULAR PRICES.—Every Evening at 7.45.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.
Doors open 6.30; Matinee, 8.45.

Monday, October 10, "A LION'S HEART."

Monday, November 10, "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

Wednesday, November 12, "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

Monday, December 10th, "A Grand New Spectacular Drama."

STRAND THEATRE.

Lessons, The FAULTON COMEDIE COMPANY (Admitted).

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. **THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Wednesday, October 10, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, October 17, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, October 24, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, October 31, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, November 7, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, November 14, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, November 21, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, November 28, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, December 5, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, December 12, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, December 19, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, December 26, "The House of Commons."

Wednesday, December 31, "The House of Commons."

COTTERIL THEATRE.

Lessons, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

ALL ABOARD. **FAIRY TALES.**

By George Abbott, James, J. L. Green, and J. C. Littleton.

Music by Fred. Ross, Lyrics by W. H. Rose.

Mr. Charles Stevens, Mr. H. J. Lupton, Mr. C. G. Littleton,

Mr. J. R. Cranton, Misses, Mrs. E. J. Hart, Mrs. F. J. Lupton,

Misses, Mrs. E. J. Hart, Mrs. F. J. Lupton, Mr. E. H. Brooks,

Doors open 7.30.

MATINEES ALL ABOARD. **SATURDAY, NOV. 2.**

GARRICK THEATRE.

Lessons, Mr. JOHN HALE.

Sub-matinees and Manager, Mr. W. WILLARD.

EVERY Evening, at 8.30.

Doors open 10.30 to 10.45.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday Next, at 8.30.

Doors open 9.30.

GAETRY THEATRE.

Lessons and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

THE SHOP GIRL.

Lessons, Mr. JOHN HALE.

Sub-matinees and Manager, Mr. W. WILLARD.

EVERY Evening, at 8.30.

Doors open 10.30 to 10.45.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday Next, at 8.30.

Doors open 9.30.

DALY'S THEATRE.

Lessons and Manager, Miss CHAR. CARTWRIGHT and

MISS D. M. DANA.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

HE A D V O C A T E.

By Walter Swanson.

Mr. Cha. Cartwright.

Mrs. Field. Miss Gertrude Kingdon.

Mr. W. E. Blakely. Misses Sophie Lar-

son, Fia Phillips, Lillian Vanbrugh, &c. &c. &c.

THE WRONG ADDRESS. **THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

The reserved seats can be booked to follow—Private Box, 11. to 12.30.

Stalls, 11. to 12.30.

Mezzanine, 12.30 to 1.30.

Doors open 10.30 to 11.00.

Matinees, Saturday, Next, at 1.30.

Doors open 10.30 to 11.00.

AVENUE THEATRE.

Lessons and Manager, Mr. WALTER SWANSON.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Hawtrey.—Doors

open, 7.30.

DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE

(late TRAFALGAR).

Lessons and Manager, Miss CHAR. CARTWRIGHT and

MISS D. M. DANA.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

THE REV. ROBERT SPALDING

IN LONDON AGAIN!

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Lessons and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR BOURCHIER.

GRAT SUCCÈS.

THE CHILLI WIDOW.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

Mr. Arthur Roberts, Lillian Vanbrugh, &c. &c. &c.

At 8.30, HARMONY, by Henry Arthur Jones.

Doors open, 7.30.

SURREY THEATRE, S.E.

EVERY EVENING, the most successful drama of the year.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

By W. Shirley and B. Landek. A New Comedy and远

Entertainment, with Music, by Walter Swanson.

Lessons, Misses Sophie Lar-

son, Fia Phillips, Lillian Vanbrugh, &c. &c. &c.

At 8.30, HARMONY.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

THE CIRCUS BOY.

With the original scenery and effects, from the Avenue

and the original scenes and effects, from the Empire

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IONA INQUIRY.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

At Limehouse, Mr. Baxter resumed his inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the seven victims of the fire that occurred on board the s.s. Iona, on Sept. 16, off Cleeton.—The Coroner said that at the last hearing the vessel had been searched at Leith, and in the fatal cabin various articles of jewellery, with money, had been found. These would be restored to the relatives.—David Inniss, Great Tower-street, watchmaker, deposed that he was a third-class passenger on the Iona. All went well until he was awakened by the cry of "Fire." One of the passengers called out, "Get up, the ship's on fire; get up, or we will all be burnt!" Witness at once jumped out of his berths, and, seizing his bag, endeavoured to make his way on deck. Smoke was pouring out of the second-class dining saloon, and witness had

cabin, that the crew should have specific duties, and that someone be appointed to see that the passengers are safe.

OFFICIALS AND THE VERDICT.

The coroner has not yet communicated to the Board of Trade the representations which the jury requested him to make, but the officials have seen the published reports, and are in full agreement with the jury and with the resolution of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union in so far as concerns condemnation of the practice of locating the lamp-room in the neighbourhood of passengers' cabins on board ship. This being so, it is highly probable that the Board will take such action as will really be necessary to obviate the continuance of such practice. No order has yet issued for a Board of Trade inquiry, and the impression is that in view of the thorough investigation already made no further inquiry will be needed, but the point will not be decided until after the receipt of the expected communication from the coroner.

DISORDERLY HOUSES IN LONG ACRE.

At Bow-street, Margaret Feirabent, Ann Kieffer, Antoine Schmidt, Henry Fiehr, Annie Muller, and Mrs. Schmidt, alias Annie Hengler, were charged with disorderly conduct, Long acre, as disorderly places.—Prisoners have been arrested at various times. The two last-named being arrested by Det.-Sgt. McCarthy on an island near Slough, where they had a private house and lived in good style.—Det.-Sgt. McCarthy said that it was possible to pass between Nos. 3 and 5 without going outside, there being concealed doors, and the police had received many complaints of robberies committed on these premises. Only a few days before the arrest a man going there was robbed of £13. Some of the women using the houses went in by means of their own latch keys.—Other evidence having been given, Mr. Lubington said that he should sentence all prisoners to three months hard labour.—Prisoners seemed greatly surprised.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

A factory operator, named William Marsden, was remanded at Burnley charged with the attempted murder of his wife at Padtham on the 29th ult.—The couple had been married 18 years, but temporarily separated, and when they again came to live together Marsden appeared to be suffering from depression. There was no quarrelling, however, and after marketing together on the 28th ult., he returned about 10 o'clock. About 6 a.m. on the 29th ult. Mrs. Marsden was awakened by a heavy blow on the face, and found her husband standing over her with a hatchet. She seized the weapon, but Marsden resumed the attack, and dealt her several blows, which resulted in her being rendered unconscious. A doctor who was called in despaired of Mrs. Marsden's recovery.

ELECTION OF A COMMON COUNCILMAN.

At the Cordwainers' Hall, on Wednesday, Mr. Deputy Walford, in the absence of Sir W. Lawrence, presided over a meeting of electors of Bread-street Ward, called for the purpose of appointing a Common Councilman as successor to the late Mr. J. Bastow. The Lord Mayor's precept having been read, and a vote of condolence with the family of the late member having been passed, Mr. C. C. Venning, Cannon-street, was nominated for the vacancy, and, there being no other candidate, he was declared elected.

ENTERPRISING BURGLAR AT WORK.—Mr. C. F. Andrews, solicitor, Bedford Park, had his early morning slumbers disturbed by the persistent blowing of a constable's whistle, and on going to his bed-room window to ascertain what was wrong, he learned that it was his own house that was being burgled. As a matter of fact, the vigilance of the officer on the beat had prevented the actual burglary, but it was found that a window which had been closed had been forced open, while there was a pair of steps planted beneath it. In the garden attached to the house Alfred Bailey was found, and the police, connecting the two events, locked him up.—At West London he was remanded.

SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.—The annual general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was opened on Tuesday at Manchester. Mr. Hudson, of Darlington, was re-elected president, and in his address he congratulated the delegates on the growth and stability of the society. The movements which had been sanctioned and were being conducted on several lines in the United Kingdom were signs of a desire for a further improvement in the condition of their service and a more liberal share of the money earned by the large corporations they served. Much, however, remained to be done to obtain their further very moderate and reasonable demands. A considerable extension of 8 hours' shift in fixed occupations was not so extravagant a request as the employers imagined. It certainly ought to apply to signal workers and shunters where the strain was exceptionally great.—At Wednesday's meeting it was decided to ask the railway companies to restrict the action of officials in suspending men for trivial offences without inquiry, and a resolution in favour of double pay for Sunday work was carried. A great portion of the day was occupied in discussing the appearances of the wounds, and the direction taken by the bullet. It is evident that there had been no struggle.—Answering the jury, the witness said it was unquestionably unusual for suicides to take away life by shooting themselves through the neck. As a rule they either shot themselves through the head or through the heart. All the facts and appearances certainly favoured the theory of homicide rather than suicide.

STATEMENT BY DUTTA TO THE POLICE.—P.C. C. 191 deposed to being called to the scene of the tragedy. The injured man Dutta, on regaining consciousness, said, "She shot herself and I shot myself. I do not know what time it was; it was neither light nor dark. I was tired and went to sleep. I saw her come into the room about 2 o'clock, and I must have gone to sleep again. I afterwards heard a loud report, and found that she had shot herself. I then shot myself, as I did not think it was worth living after that." On being asked how he accounted for the revolver being on the other side, he said after he had shot himself twice he threw it away, intimating that he threw it to the other side.

PORTRAIT OF MORTON EXAMINATION.—Dr. Papper gave evidence as to the result of a post mortem examination. The bullet, which entered the neck, passed completely through, and emerged half an inch lower on the right side without, strange to say, having penetrated any of the large vessels. In the case of the second wound, the bullet passed completely through the heart, and this produced death.—The Coroner: Have you formed any opinion as to whether the wounds were or were not self-inflicted?

Witness: I think it possible that the wounds may have been self-inflicted, but at the same time I consider it in the highest degree improbable. The revolver might have been fired by the left hand, or it could even have been fired by the right, but the latter assumption is highly improbable, judging from the appearances of the wounds, and the direction taken by the bullet. It is evident that there had been no struggle.

Answering the jury, the witness said it was unquestionably unusual for suicides to take away life by shooting themselves through the neck. As a rule they either shot themselves through the head or through the heart. All the facts and appearances certainly favoured the theory of homicide rather than suicide.

ATTACK ON A MOTHER.—At Lambeth, James Breedwood, 20, a discharged soldier, of St. Albans-buildings, Lambeth-walk, was charged with wounding Louisa Breedwood, his mother, by striking her with a broken wine-glass. Prisoner appeared in the dock without his coat and waistcoat and with his head bandaged. When arrested he said there had been a row between them; and he now supplemented this statement by declaring that his mother struck him on the head with a knife, and he picked up the glass to defend himself.—Dr. Roe said the injured woman was suffering from two injuries to the head, one of them a very ugly wound about 1 in. wide and 3 in. long. On the right arm she had two very bad wounds. He had come to the conclusion that she possibly had a fractured rib, and accordingly sent her to the hospital. Prisoner had a wound about 3 in. long in the middle of the forehead. It was only superficial. He also had a slight wound on the right knee.—Upon being informed that the ladies were safe facilitated the catastrophe. Every effort to save the ship was made, but the facts suggested defective organisation, of vital importance, to anticipate all contingencies.

WITNESS.—The jury found that the deaths were due to shock and suffocation. They added a rider that they were unanimously of opinion that the fire originated in the lamp-room, that there was an error of judgment on the part of the officers sent to rescue the passengers, that the captain showed negligence in not having the alarm-bell rung, and that there was carelessness in trimming the lamp. They asked the Board of Trade to inquire on separate means of ingress and egress to the cabins, that the lamp-rooms be constructed of fireproof material and removed from the sleeping

SOHO TRAGEDY.
OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

Rose English's death was inquired into on Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Thomas and a jury.—The sister of the dead woman, Annie Bertrand, identified the body, and declared that she had never heard her sister threaten her life. Witness saw the girl sometimes, and found her cheerful and happy in the company of the young man, Cyril Hewlett-Dutta.—The landlady of the house, 10, Denmark-street, the scene of the tragedy, related how Rose English first of all lived in her lodgings with her sister, and then afterwards with Cyril Hewlett-Dutta. Witness had no knowledge of any financial difficulties on the part of the couple. Dutta owned a little rent, but seemed to be well-to-do. Lately deceased had not been well, and was under a doctor. Dutta was, it is believed, arranged to go in a few days to Oxford University, and Rose English was going to leave the lodgings. When the couple did not appear to breakfast on the morning of Sept. 20 at 11 o'clock, and when no response came to the repeated knockings, the door was burst open. Witness at first thought that the beat contained two dead bodies, but upon examination life was found to be flickering in the breast of Dutta. Witness had never heard the girl threaten her life, nor could she suggest what had led up to the tragedy. The girl had not seemed much distressed at the idea of Dutta going to Oxford, but said they had arranged to see each other on every possible occasion.

A French widow, who slept in the room above that of the couple, related that she heard four shots between 10.30 and 11.30 on Friday morning, but she did not realise at the time that they were shots. This witness, and indeed all the witnesses from the house, spoke of the perfectly happy life the couple appeared to live together.

DUTTA'S EXPLANATION AS TO THE REVOLVER.

Dr. Brown said he had been attending Miss English for rheumatic pains and an abscess in the lower part of the body. It was not a very serious thing, but it was painful and made it difficult for her to walk. It was this witness who broke open the door, and found the body lying on the bed, beside the wounded man Dutta. The girl was shot in the neck and the breast, and by her left side was lying the revolver produced, four chambers of the six having been discharged. On the right side of the girl was lying Mr. Dutta with two bullet wounds in the chest, in the region of the heart.

STORY DUTTA.—The woman's wounds could have been equally well self-inflicted as by the hand of someone else. Dutta said to witness, in reply to a question as to the meaning of the occurrence, "Oh, my poor Rose; is she dead?" and added, "We had some words about my going to Oxford. She did not like my going to Oxford and leaving her. She got out of bed, went into the next room, and got the revolver, came back and shot herself. I then shot myself, as I did not think it was worth living after that." On being asked how he accounted for the revolver being on the other side, he said after he had shot himself twice he threw it away, intimating that he threw it to the other side.

POOR MORTON EXAMINATION.—Dr. Papper gave evidence as to the result of a post mortem examination. The bullet, which entered the neck, passed completely through, and emerged half an inch lower on the right side without, strange to say, having penetrated any of the large vessels. In the case of the second wound, the bullet passed completely through the heart, and this produced death.—The Coroner: Have you formed any opinion as to whether the wounds were or were not self-inflicted?

Witness: I think it possible that the wounds may have been self-inflicted, but at the same time I consider it in the highest degree improbable. The revolver might have been fired by the left hand, or it could even have been fired by the right, but the latter assumption is highly improbable, judging from the appearances of the wounds, and the direction taken by the bullet. It is evident that there had been no struggle.

Answering the jury, the witness said it was unquestionably unusual for suicides to take away life by shooting themselves through the neck. As a rule they either shot themselves through the head or through the heart. All the facts and appearances certainly favoured the theory of homicide rather than suicide.

STATEMENT BY DUTTA TO THE POLICE.—P.C. C. 191 deposed to being called to the scene of the tragedy. The injured man Dutta, on regaining consciousness, said, "She shot herself and I shot myself. I do not know what time it was; it was neither light nor dark. I was tired and went to sleep. I saw her come into the room about 2 o'clock, and I must have gone to sleep again. I afterwards heard a loud report, and found that she had shot herself. I then shot myself, as I did not think it was worth living after that."

ATTACK ON A MOTHER.—At Ealing, James Breedwood, 20, a discharged soldier, of St. Albans-buildings, Lambeth-walk, was charged with wounding Louisa Breedwood, his mother, by striking her with a broken wine-glass. Prisoner appeared in the dock without his coat and waistcoat and with his head bandaged. When arrested he said there had been a row between them; and he now supplemented this statement by declaring that his mother struck him on the head with a knife, and he picked up the glass to defend himself.—Dr. Roe said the injured woman was suffering from two injuries to the head, one of them a very ugly wound about 1 in. wide and 3 in. long. On the right arm she had two very bad wounds. He had come to the conclusion that she possibly had a fractured rib, and accordingly sent her to the hospital. Prisoner had a wound about 3 in. long in the middle of the forehead. It was only superficial. He also had a slight wound on the right knee.—Upon being informed that the ladies were safe facilitated the catastrophe. Every effort to save the ship was made, but the facts suggested defective organisation, of vital importance, to anticipate all contingencies.

WITNESS.—The jury found that the deaths were due to shock and suffocation. They added a rider that they were unanimously of opinion that the fire originated in the lamp-room, that there was an error of judgment on the part of the officers sent to rescue the passengers, that the captain showed negligence in not having the alarm-bell rung, and that there was carelessness in trimming the lamp. They asked the Board of Trade to inquire on separate means of ingress and egress to the cabins, that the lamp-rooms be constructed of fireproof material and removed from the sleeping

WIDNES FIRE BRIGADE.

The Widnes Town Council has just made an important addition to the fire extinguishing apparatus of the town by purchasing a modern double cylinder steam fire engine for the Fire Brigade. The new machine has just been delivered, and is of Merryweather's new vertical "Greenwich" pattern, the same as in use by the London County Council, and also all used in Birkenhead and Nottingham. It is capable of delivering 350 to 400 gallons of water per minute and of throwing a single jet over 150 ft. high, or as many as 4 jets simultaneously. A quick steam raising boiler is fitted and a large hose box, brake, and full set of accessories are provided.

POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

ALLEGED SCANDALOUS CASE.—At Bow-street, Harriet Simpson, 22, was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police. It appeared that the woman had been arrested about a week ago, together with her husband, and sentenced to 5 days' imprisonment.—P.C. 8 ER, the constable who had previously arrested prisoner, stated that he saw her in Villiers-street on the night of Sept. 28. She commenced to abuse him, using very obscene language, and then struck him. He arrested her, she struggled, and they both fell to the ground. She became so violent that he had to obtain assistance, and sent for an ambulance.—A gentleman named Burnard, a solicitor, who stated that he had seen the affair, and appeared for the prisoner, subjected this witness to a searching cross-examination.—P.C. 170 ER stated that he went to the previous witness's assistance. The woman struggled, but he did not hear her make use of any bad language.—Mr. Burnard then went into the box. He deposed that he came into Villiers-street from Charing Cross Station, and saw the constable meet the accused. He was surprised to see him arrest her, and went up to him and asked what he charged her with. This officer refused to say. He and the other officer who had then arrived picked up the woman who had been knocked down by the first witness. In picking her up the two officers seized her by the wrists and twisted her arms, making her cry out in pain. They took her into Duke-street, when she suddenly cried out that one of the constables was pulling her hair. The witness himself had seen the officer do so.—Mr. Lubington said that in cross-examination the first witness deposed that the prisoner had bitten him, a fact he had not mentioned in his evidence. He also said that the prisoner bit him when he arrested her on the previous occasion; this he had made no mention of before. Those facts gave ground for suspicion as to whether he was telling the truth on this occasion. The struggle seemed to have been seen from the first by the witness for the defence. It was very common for a person who arrived in the middle of such a struggle to take the part of the arrested person, but this view did not hold in the present case, and there was no reason why Mr. Burnard should have made such a mistake. The prisoner would therefore be discharged, and he wished all the evidence, including that of Mr. Burnard, to be referred to the Commissioner of Police for his consideration.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LORD ANGLESEA.

At a meeting of the Lichfield District Council, under the chairmanship of Capt. A. C. Littleton, a discussion took place with regard to the Marquis of Anglesey having closed a footpath through Beaudesert Park, near Rugeley, which had been much used by miners going to and from their work at collieries in the Cannock Chase district. The master had been called attention to by the Longdon Parish Council, and it was now reported that a number of old people living in the district were prepared to swear in the court of law that the road in question had been open to the public as far back as their memories carried them. It was stated that considerable feeling existed in the locality affected, and that the residents were looking to the District Council to assert their rights.

It was resolved to take legal advice on the question. At the same meeting it was reported that the agent of Lady Cecil had encroached upon the public road at Mavesyn Ridware, and it was resolved to take steps with a view to the removal of the encroachment.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER BY SHOW PEOPLE.

At Tyldesley, a coroner's jury, after two hours' inquiry, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Charles Laycock and his wife, Mary Ellen, late of Oldham, for causing, through negligence, the death of their child, Mary Jane, eight months.—During the last five weeks the child, which weighed only 4lb. and was 20in. long, had been exhibited at fairs in Lancashire, in what was stated by witness as a "freak show," which was in an insanitary condition. A post mortem examination showed that the child had suffered from malnutrition, and was terribly emaciated.

COL. MITCHELL'S CASE.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in chambers on Monday, gave Col. Mitchell leave, on his affidavit, to serve notice of motion in the case of Mitchell v. Regis.—Col. Mitchell stated that he had been deprived of a constitutional right. He had presented to the Queen a petition on Nov. 23, 1894, praying for his compensation money, namely, £4,000 and £30 a year, but he had not received a penny of this. His petition had been returned to him by the Home Secretary contrary, as the colonel believed, to the Act of Parliament, to get the concurrence of the Secretary for War, and he endeavoured to get that consent and failed.

CHILD MURDER AT EALING DEAN.

As Brentford Henry Jackson, Hope-road, Ealing Dean, who was stated to be a suspended postman, was charged with the wilful murder of his son, Stanley Victor Jackson, 5 months. The child was found lying dead between the mattresses of the bed by his mother's wife on the 28th ult., and prisoner was missing. Only evidence of the arrest was given.—P.C. Needs said that he searched Ealing on the 29th ult., and found Jackson on the White Hart public-house, High-street. He recognised him by the description circulated by the authorities. Jackson asked if an inquest had been held. He expressed some anxiety to know whether his wife had committed suicide, and the constable being unable to enlighten him, added that she had been a good wife to him, and had kept him during the whole of the two and a half years he had been out of the Post Office, because he had done little or nothing since. He said that he was very sorry, and further that he had left Ealing on Saturday after pawning—as the police had already discovered—a parcel at Ealing Dean, and slept on Saturday night in Drury-lane, reaching Ealing on Sunday afternoon.—Re-arranged.—At the inquest Mrs. Jackson said that on Saturday she went out charring, and left her husband to look after the deceased and two other children. In the evening when she came home she found the baby between the bed and the mattress with a folded cloth tied over its mouth and nostrils. Her husband, she said, had been very despondent since he had no work.—Emma Barrett, a girl, said she saw Jackson go out on Saturday afternoon, and she heard him mutter, "I've done for the baby. I'll do for myself now."—Evidence was given of the arrest of Jackson at Ealing on Saturday.—Adjourned.

Mr. A. Priestley has been invited to again contest the Stamford division in the E. interest, but has declined.

TROUBLES IN ASHANTEE.

PROJECTED MILITARY EXPEDITION.—Routier's Agency learns that in consequence of the hostile action of King Prempeh of Kumasi (the old Ashantees confederacy having been broken up) the Government has instructed the Governor of the Gold Coast to send Col. Sir F. Scott home for the purpose of consulting with the imperial authorities as to the force which will be necessary to deal with the troubles, and whether it will be necessary to despatch additional troops from England for the purpose. Of course, an Ashantees war would not be anything like as large an undertaking as the last expedition, when £1,400 or £1,500 a year, and if he could only get a divorce, she would marry him. He also said that his wife had been walking out with Dr. Allen, complainant's assistant, and made charges against her. He asked complainant to "sack" Dr. Allen. Complainant said he did not believe there was anything wrong, whereupon the defendant, without any warning, struck him a violent blow, which knocked him down. He then kicked him about the body, and Dr. Hilliard, finding it getting too warm,

GORE UNDERR THE TABLE.

Defendant pulled him out, and again kicked him a number of times. He also dealt him a violent blow in the stomach, which rendered him partially insensible. After that the accused and his assistant opened the door, with the intention of throwing him into the street, but Dr. Hilliard's coachman seeing his master covered with blood, told him to desist, and went for Mrs. Hilliard. That lady and a nurse arriving, it was found that complainant was also hampering trade and attacking certain neighbouring tribes which are under British protection. There are other causes of complaint, one of which is the difficulty he has placed in the way of realising the desire of the British Government to appoint a British Resident at Coomassie. Communications on these subjects have for some time been taking place, and are still in progress, between the King of Coomassie and the Governor of the Gold Coast, but Dr. Hilliard's coachman seeing his master covered with blood, told him to desist, and went for Mrs. Hilliard. That lady and a nurse arriving, it was found that complainant was not willing to assist him in getting a divorce, he said that he was married to his present wife.

HE WOULD HAVE MARRIED MRS. BROWN.

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LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

Bow-street.

THE HOT WEATHER.—William Eye, 67, was charged with attempting suicide.—**Insp. Cady**, Thames Police, stated that he was on duty at Lambeth Palace on Saturday when he heard a splash, and on rowing in the direction of Westminster Bridge he found the prisoner lying in the bottom of a barge, apparently dead, and having just been taken out of the river by a bargeman. Witness applied Dr. Sylvester's method of artificial respiration, and after about 20 minutes succeeded in restoring animation. When charged the prisoner said that his difficulties had driven him to try and commit suicide. He was recognised as a man who had been charged with the same offence in 1891.—In answer to Mr. Lushington the prisoner said: "The hot weather got hold of me, your worship, and turned my head."—Mr. Lushington: "I suppose the hot weather made you drink?" Prisoner: "Yes, your worship, but only a little. I have been a teetotaller, since I jumped into the river before."—Mr. Lushington: "One surely in £10 for your future good behaviour."

Post Office Prosecution.—Arthur Lambert Barnes, 27, was charged with felony and forgery.—Mr. Arnold, who prosecuted on behalf of the Postmaster-General, stated that on Jan. 25, 1894, a letter containing a cheque made payable to E. H. Dayton was posted at Cardiff, addressed to 37, Broad-street, E.C. The postal district should have been "W.C." but it never reached this address. On Jan. 30 the cheque was negotiated by a man giving the name of John Mann, at a firm of money changers in Lombard-street. It was endorsed "K. H. Dayton." Until lately no proceedings had been taken in the matter, but some information had been received which led to the prisoner being questioned. He said that he had picked up the letter in the street, and admitted that he had negotiated the cheque, but denied that he had forged the endorsement.—Remanded.

Mansion House.

BLOWING THE 'Gaff.'—Jeremiah Carroll, 22, labourer, was charged on remand with breaking out of an office on the ground floor of 3, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, and stealing therefrom a coat and vest.—The office is in the occupation of Mr. O'Brien, who left the premises safe on the night of the 18th inst. Early on the morning of the 19th Police-supt. James noticed the prisoner and another man loitering in Fleet-street, but suddenly they disappeared. In consequence of information he went to Racquet-court, and met Carroll coming from the premises by the front door. He was wearing the prosecutor's coat and vest. When he met the officer he said: "Now I'll blow the 'gaff.' I hoisted my pole through the fanlight and let me in." The prisoner's confederate escaped. An examination showed that an entry was effected by the fanlight, but only the coat and vest had been removed.—Committed for trial.

West London.

ALLEGED MURDERER OF JUSTICE.—A young woman applied to the magistrate to release John Vary, who was in custody waiting his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court for being concerned with three other men in committing a highway robbery with violence upon Charles Edmonson while walking in Ladbrooke Grove, Notting Hill.—Two of the men were before Mr. Pilkington on Friday, and both stated that Vary was innocent.—Mr. Rose, who heard the case originally, said he could not discharge the man. There was some evidence against him.—Replying to the magistrate, the usher said it was the opinion of the police that Vary was not one of the four men. Mr. Rose observed that the evidence was not so conclusive against Vary as it was against the other men.—The applicant pressed the magistrate to liberate Vary upon his own bail, but Mr. Rose said a highway robbery with violence was a serious charge, and therefore, he could not comply with the request. However, he would accept a surety for a small amount for the appearance of Vary at the sessions.

EXECUTING THE BROKERS.—Silas James Ludlam, joiner, Gayford-road, Shepherd's-bush, was charged with assaulting Robert Henry Lanark, bailiff, Goldhawk-road.—It was stated that on the 12th the bailiff levied a distress warrant under a warrant signed by the landlord, and left a man in possession. Some time afterwards the man went to the bailiff and stated that he had been thrown out by the prisoner when he returned home. The bailiff returned with the man, and asked the prisoner why he threw him out. He said, "You have got to go out too, and over the bannisters." The prisoner caught hold of him round the waist, and tried to lift him over the bannisters, but he did not succeed. However, in the struggle the bannisters were broken, and the bailiff's body bruised.—James Shepherd, the broker's man, said the prisoner caught him by the shoulder and pushed him downstairs. The prisoner said his contention was that he had a right to eject the broker, because there was a forcible entry by opening the front door with a false key. On the following day the bailiff went through the next house, and over the wall, taking away a bicycle and other things in excess of the rent due.—Discharged.

Westminster.

A RATEPAYER'S BURDEN.—Robert Campbell, builder's labourer, was charged with deserting his wife and child, so that they became chargeable to the parish of Chelsea.—Mr. Facey appeared for the guardians, and said that after the prisoner was ejected from his home last May he went off, compelling his wife and a girl of 5 to seek an asylum in the workhouse. Prisoner promised one of the relieving officers that he would remove his wife and child, but he did nothing, and lived in a common lodging-house in Westminster by himself.—Mr. De Rutsen asked the accused if he was prepared to make any offer.—Campbell said he was willing to allow his wife £1 a week when he was in work.—Mr. De Rutsen: "If you think you are likely to evade your responsibilities on such terms as that you are very much mistaken."—Two months.

MUSIC WITHOUT CHARGE.—Thomas Bennett and Henry Pallent, young men, were charged as a summons as street musicians with persistently playing an organ after being ordered to desist, to the interruption of the ordinary occupation of Mrs. Francis Gladshow Stone, R.A.—The major resides in St. Ermin's Mansions, Westminster, and as deputy-assistant adjutant-general has much official work to perform, which he stated, had at home to obtain quietness and freedom from interruption. Of late he had been greatly annoyed by organ grinders, and as many as 10 or a dozen had been ordered away in one day. His son, he deposed, was grossly abused and insulted both by English and Italians, and the (major) had been obliged to make representations on the subject to the police. On the evening of the 25th inst. he went out to the defendants, who one after the other defiantly played after being ordered to go, and who when leaving jeeringly suggested that he should be sharp to get a policeman, or he would not catch them.—P.C. 232 A said he had not the means to cleanse the house.—Fined 5s. and 2s. costs.—Thos. Barns, London-street, Ratcliff, was fined a similar amount for a like offence.

A SEPARATION.—William Green, 29, of Cordwainer-street, Bromley, was charged with assaulting his wife, Mary Ann.—Prosecutrix, who had a baby in her arms, said on Friday night, while she was in bed, her husband called her filthily names and struck her. Witness ran to his assistance, and saw an open knife in George's hand. They got John on the ground, where the knife dropped from his hand, and he said they could have it in his pocket. On John proceeding to put on his coat, he called out that he was stabbed, and when he saw prosecutrix her face was covered with blood.—Warrant issued. He fined Bennett, who had

been charged before, 2s. and costs, or 14 days; and Pallent, 1s. and costs, or 7 days.

North London.

ALLIED ARTS AND MUNA.—Robert Darling West, 42, shoemaker, Warburton-square, Hornsey, was charged on remand with stabbing his wife in the back with a shoemaker's knife, with intent to murder her; the prisoner was further charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. The wife, who still looked pale and ill, said that on the evening of the 1st she went to the house of Mr. Fred Berry, a possession man, of Ash Grove, Hackney, where she had occasionally worked, and soon after the prisoner appeared in the room and stabbed her in the centre of the back. He then hacked away at his own throat, but though she sustained a serious wound, which caused great loss of blood, the prisoner only inflicted on himself a few skin-drops. The prisoner had accused the witness of unfaithfulness, and had indicated Mr. Berry as the man of whom he was jealous; but both the wife and Berry denied the truth of his allegations.—Mrs. Ogle, wife of a solicitor, said that the nephew of the prisoner lodged in the house. On the night of Saturday, the 21st, the prisoner called at the house, asked to see the nephew. Witness told him that he was not in, and the prisoner replied, "My wife is dying." Witness said, "It is very sudden. Is it not? I saw her yesterday." The prisoner replied, "Yes; it is sudden. I murdered her, and meant to do it because she has been unfaithful to me." The prisoner said this statement was not correct, and then he said he did not remember saying that he had murdered his wife and meant to do it.—Committed for trial.

Highgate.

SMART CONSTABLE.—Geo. Smith, 18, John Shepherd, 17, Geo. Barrett, 18, and Albert Maynard, 17, who all said, "I refuse my address, as I don't want to disgrace my parents," were charged with being concerned together with another not in custody in stealing £12 s. from a till at 4, Nelson-terrace, Hornsey.—P.C. 503 Y said he was on mounted despatch duty the previous afternoon at Hornsey, when he received information received, as he called the four lads round several turnings, and eventually forced them into a garden, dismounted, and with some straps buckled them two and two and took them to the station, where the lady from the shop identified them.—Remanded.

Worship-street.

A STREET ACQUAINTANCE.—Alfred Bowl, 26, who described himself as of independent means, but gave his address in a poor neighbourhood—Primrose-street, Three Colt-lane, Bethnal Green—was charged with having stolen from the person of William Robert Cope Thomas, a gold chain value £4.—The prosecutor, a clerk living in Nottingham-place, Marybone-road, was first put into the dock charged with being drunk at the time of the robbery, and was ordered to pay a fine of 2s. 6d. On going into the witness-box to give evidence he admitted having been the worse for drink on the previous night, and deposed that he was at the time in High-street, Shoreditch. He fell into companionship with the prisoner, and they went into a public-house together. He remembered when subsequently they got into the street, the prisoner falling against him, and he also remembered feeling his watch-chain go. He was sober enough to "go" for the prisoner, and try to get the chain back, but the prisoner knocked him down and ran away. He ran after him and then the police came up.—Replying to the prisoner, the prosecutor said he did not remember inviting the prisoner to ride home with him, but the next witness called was a cabman, who said that the prosecutor and prisoner hailed his cab at Brick-lane and got in, ordering him to pull up at a public-house on named. Before he arrived there he saw the prosecutor and prisoner standing up on the footboard of the cab (a hansom) and scuffling. The prisoner got off and ran away, but witness saw him stopped by a constable in Great Eastern-street. When charged the prisoner produced his own watch chain, and said he had no other.—Remanded.

SAID DEFENDANT REPEATEDLY KILLED HIS WIFE.—The prosecutor said he took out a summons she did not appear against him. Prosecutrix frequently had black eyes. Prosecutrix, recalled, said she had four children, and her husband had ill-treated her for a long time.—Two months' hard labour, and a judicial separation with an allowance of 1s. a week.

DIMONSTER BARMAN.—Walter Cleaver, a barman, was charged on remand with stealing £10, belonging to his late employer, Mr. H. Darigan, of the Mason's Arms, Watney-street, St. George's.—While in the service of prosecutor prison suddenly left the house, without giving notice, on the 8th inst. After he had gone a sum of £10 was missed. When arrested he said, "Quite right. What did they say when they found I was gone?"—Four months.

Southwark.

ATTEMPT IN WATERLOO ROAD.—Henry Lockwood, 23, described as a costermonger, was charged, in conjunction with a man named John Owen, with creating a disturbance in the Waterloo-road. Owen, it was stated, was too ill to appear.—P.C. 21 L.R. stated that on the previous night he saw the two men fighting, and separated them. After they had moved on a few yards they renewed the struggle, and both fell to the ground. Witness followed prisoner, and with a stick struck him. Blows were again exchanged, and the constable was obliged to take both men into custody. Owen was so severely injured in the affray that he had to be taken to the hospital.—Remanded.

THREATENING AN OLD EMPLOYEE.—Daniel Chamberlain, porter, was charged with threatening Mark Rose, draper, at Borough-road.—The prisoner had been in the employ of the prosecutor for some time, but in consequence of irregular conduct he had been obliged to discharge him and failing to give him a reference he had pursued a course of annoyance. On Thursday he not only interfered with the business for the best part of the day, but in the afternoon in addition to blasphemous abuse threatened Rose that he would have his life on the first chance, and prosecutor thought it probable that in his bad mood he would try to do him serious injury.—The prisoner now said he did use the threats complained of, but he had no intention of carrying them out, and Mr. Rose ordered not to go in any fear.—Mr. Slade ordered to find a surety in £5, or 14 days.

TOOLEY-STREET STABBING CASE.—Louis Neiderhauser, a German hairdresser, was charged on remand with cutting andounding John Lawler, laundryman, in Tooley-street, on Sept. 20.—The parties occupied adjoining shops, and quarrelled about sweeping up the dust on the pavement. The prosecutor received a wound in the palm of the right hand, which he said was caused by the prisoner, who tried to stab him in the face with a pocket knife. The prisoner denied the attempt to stab, and said the injury was done accidentally in a struggle for the possession of the knife.—Mr. Sydney on behalf of the prisoner contended that the prosecutor was the aggressor, and that the prisoner only acted in self-defence.—Bound over for three months.

South-Western.

A BAD BOY.—Harry Hedges, 16, was charged with robbing his employer, E. Barker, builder, Mayrickett-road, Battersea.—The prisoner was entrusted with a cheque for £13 to cash at a local banker's. He did not return, but accompanied another lad to Liverpool, and after spending the money joined the Militia. He also stole from his master's bed-room two rings, which he pledged for 10s.—21 days.

POLICE INTRUSION.—John Smith, ship's stoker, and Thomas Weston, seaman, were charged on remand with loitering in High-street, Wandsworth, supposed for an unlawful purpose. The prisoners were seen loitering about in the neighbourhood of Wandsworth Police Station a little after midnight. They had been remanded at the request of Det.-supt. Grumbridge, who now reported that the men were not known to the police.—Dismissed.

Lambeth.

UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.—John Mallison, 23, carpenter, was charged with assaulting his wife.—The prosecutor said she was in Edgware-road, Brixton, on Friday afternoon when prisoner came up to her and asked if she intended to return to him. She told him "No." She was married to the prisoner four months ago, but had been living apart from him for the past three months.—Mr. Denman: Did you leave him?—Prosecutrix: Yes, because of his ill-treatment. When she told the prisoner she would not go back to him he knocked her down.—The prisoner now complained that the prosecutrix aggravated him, and he only married her to save her from disgrace.—Bound over in £5 for six months.

DOMESTIC DISGRACES.—Matilda Cotton, 31, of Golden's-place, Lower Kensington-lane, was charged with assaulting her husband.—The prosecutor, a wood chopper, said the accused upon returning home on Friday night commenced to "carry on." She tore up some of the bedclothing, and afterwards picked up a lamp and threw it at him. It struck him on the hand, cutting it.—The prisoner entered into a long account of her grievances against her husband, and pointed to several marks on her arms and neck in proof of her assertion that he was accustomed to ill-use her.—Both bound over.

BAIXTON RUFFIAN.—Harry Brown, 29, described as a coal porter, was charged with assaulting Alfred Norton.—The prosecutor, landlord of the Coach and Horses beer-house, Cowper's-row, Brixton Hill, said the prisoner came into the bar on Friday night and was treated by some one to half a pint of ale. When he got it he began to sing. Witness said he did not allow that, and would feel obliged if he would go outside. He took no notice, and witness told him he would have to put out. The accused exclaimed, "Well, give me a pipe, and I will go out." One was given him and he lit it, and started singing again. Witness then ejected him. The prisoner pulled him out into the road, beat him unmercifully, and kicked him on the right ankle.—He told witness that he liked to have a "cut" at new landlords.—P.C. 156 W. described Brown as one of the most dangerous men in the neighbourhood. Six months.

Greenwich.

STABBING A BARTENDER.—George Bates, 46, labourer, Blythe Villa, Southend-lane, Lower Sydenham, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding his brother, John Bates, by stabbing him with a knife at Southend-lane.—It was stated the injured man is in the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.—George Allen, Camden Cottages, Southend-lane, deposed that on the previous day he was at his door talking to the prisoner's brother, when George came along and witness said "Good morning," to him. George passed on a few yards, returned and asked his brother if he was in a humour for a fight.—John replied that he was not. George then asked John to come outside the gate, as he had something for him. John went outside, and witness believed struck George first. They got together in the roadway, when John called out that George had a knife. Witness ran to his assistance, and saw an open knife in George's hand. They got John on the ground, where the knife dropped from his hand, and he said they could have it in his pocket. On John proceeding to put it in his coat, he called out that he was stabbed.

A SEPARATION.—William Green, 29, of Cordwainer-street, Bromley, was charged with assaulting his wife, Mary Ann.—Prosecutrix, who had a baby in her arms, said on Friday night, while she was in bed, her husband called her filthily names and struck her. Witness ran to his assistance, and saw an open knife in George's hand. They got John on the ground, where the knife dropped from his hand, and he said they could have it in his pocket. On John proceeding to put it in his coat, he called out that he was stabbed.

POSTMAN'S SAD DEATH.—Mr. Baxter held an inquiry respecting the death of Lawrence Anthony Culien, 39, postman, Royal Mint-street, Leman-street, E.—The widow stated that she had to leave the deceased on account of his drinking habits. He stopped away from work, but managed somehow to get a

medical certificate certifying that he was unfit to attend to his duties. A fortnight ago he was locked up for being drunk and incapable in the City. Previous to that he attempted to commit suicide.—Terrence Culien, 11, said to Mr. Pock witness said he thought the men were having a fair fight.—Insp. Russell said on Thursday night her father asked for whisky, and lay on the floor for about an hour. He kept asking witness to lift him into bed, but witness had not strength to do so. Next morning witness found him dead.

Dr. Oxley, Dock-street, deposed that the deceased had been under his treatment for great mental anxiety occasioned by home trouble. On Friday witness was called and found him dead in bed. The cause of death was bronchitis and heart failure. If the man had taken proper care of himself he would most probably have got better.—Natural death.

FATALITY ON A BARCO.—Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of William Horder, 44, stevedore, George-street, Bermondsey.—It appeared that on Sept. 15 the deceased, who was at work on the barge James, near London Bridge, was jumping on to another craft lying in the river when he slipped and fell into the water. He was at once conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday.—Accidental death.

GARDENING GARRETS IN LAMBETH.—Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquest on the body of a horse keeper, Russell-street, Lambeth.—The horse had stood in the stable of Elizabeth Puddinghough, 32, wife of a horse keeper, Russell-street, Lambeth.—The horse was said to have been a grape-vine at the back of the washhouse, and deceased went upstairs to pick some of these grapes from the window, which was about 12 feet from the ground. After she had been gone some time witness went outside the back of the house and found her lying on the ground below the window insensible. A horse box, which had stood on the window sill, was lying on the ground by her side. A doctor was sent for, and by his advice deceased was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital.—Dr. Lucas, house surgeon, stated that when the deceased was admitted she was found to be suffering from a compound depressed fracture of the skull. The skull was subsequently trepanned, but deceased gradually sank and died.—Accidental death.

DEATH IN A WORKSHOP.—Mr. A. Braxton

Hicks held an inquiry with reference to the death of Patrick Wallace, 42, wood turner, Vauxhall-street, Lambeth.—It appeared that the deceased man left home in excellent health and spirits soon after eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, to go to his work at a factory belonging to Messrs. Willis and Company, Upper Kensington-lane. A working man, William Walter Tibbits, of Courtney-street, Lambeth, who occupied the next stall to the deceased, stated that the latter appeared to be all right when he started work on the day in question, and worked at his lathe until about five minutes to ten, when he suddenly fell unconscious to the ground. Dr. Atkinson stated that when he arrived the man was dead, death being due to a rupture of the aorta, due to an aneurism of the heart.—Verdict accordingly.

DEATH IN AN ARTILLERY.—Mr. Baxter held an inquiry concerning the death of William Brown, 64, salimaker, Chipping-street, Bromley. James Carpenter stated that he had been an inmate of the asylum for twelve months. On the 5th inst. witness was washing the deceased, and whilst he was passing the deceased with a bowl of water, he put his leg out, causing witness to fall against the deceased and strike him in the side. After the accident the deceased had to keep to his bed.

Dr. Spurrell, of the Bromley Park Asylum, deposed that the deceased had been an inmate for about eight months, suffering from consumption. On the 5th inst. witness was consumed to the deceased, and found that his thigh was fractured. Death, which occurred on Thursday, was due to phthisis. Witness thought that the explanation given by the inmate Carpenter was a correct one. In his opinion the accident had nothing to do with the death.—Verdict accordingly.

POISON IN THE TEA-PO.—Mr. Langham held an inquiry with reference to the death of Emma Griffin, 25, wife of an employee at the tea-po, in Stepney. Lady Farnham, 62, salimaker, Bromley, said that she was given tea at the tea-po, and drew his van up for some little time.

Nisbett pulled up immediately, and that he subsequently went to a coffee-house close by and drew his van up for some little time. Nisbett, who was then sworn, asserted that his original intention was to stop at the coffee-house, and the accident happened a few yards before he got to it.—Verdict, accidental death.

POISONED COFFEE.—Mr. Hicks held an inquiry respecting a case of arsenic poisoning.

Witness said he was given tea at the tea-po, and drew his van up for some little time. Nisbett pulled up immediately, and that he subsequently went to a coffee-house close by and drew his van up for some little time.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A ton of gold is worth £120,000.

Sugar preserves cold meat better than salt. There were only two deaths from small-pox in London last week.

Measles caused the death of 26 children under five in London last week.

Lord Wolseley can claim as an ancestor Edward III.

Fir trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning.

Twelve average tea plants produce a pound of tea.

Thimbles made of lava are extensively used in Naples.

The length of a woman's foot should be one-seventh of her height.

Berwick-on-Tweed is neither an English nor a Scotch town.

The French artillery is horsed with dark and white horses alternately.

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour 8,000 flies in a day.

M.P.'s were formerly presented with a horse on being elected, to ride to Parliament on.

Cuban barbers lather their patrons with their hands, from a bowl made to fit under the chin. No brush is used.

The Archbishop of Canterbury claims the right of placing the crown upon the head of the sovereign of the realm at the coronation.

Late statistics show that out of 5,000,000 inhabitants in London more than 300,000 families earn less than £2 a day.

Serg.-gen. Sir T. Longmore, of Southamp-ton, a visitor to Swanage, died suddenly on Tuesday. Deceased was 72.

Tertullian, who wrote about A.D. 195, said that kissing was first instituted for the purpose of discovering whether the person kissed had been guilty of tipping.

A French scientist has devised a suspended camera, with which photographs may be taken on a ship when the sea is running high.

The Hallinacloch sheep fair opened on Tuesday with not much demand. Later, however, there was a better tone, at prices ranging rather above those current last year.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has during the last recorded month investigated 1,680 complaints of cruelty, 1,553 of which were found to be true, affecting the welfare of 4,109 children, and involving 2,620 offenders.

The Committee of the St. Petersburg Chess Club is arranging a tournament at which Mill, Lasker, Pilsbury, Steinitz, Tarrasch, and Tschigorin will take part. The games will probably commence about the middle of November.

Words preserve themselves though they may pass through many changes and get a long way from the original application. The name "yokel," applied to an awkward rustic, was originally applied to one who yoked oxen or other animals.

The most beautiful crabs in the world are procured in the neighbourhood of the Farallone Islands, off the Pacific coast. They are called "red rock crabs," and specimens sometimes sell in the markets of San Francisco for from £1 to £2 each, merely for curiosities.

A Swiss watchmaker has invented a watch for the blind. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour, the peg for that hour drops. The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to 12.

The umbrella is undoubtedly of much antiquity. It appears in various forms upon the sculptured monuments of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome, and in hot countries it has been used since the dawn of history as a sunshade—a use signified by its name, derived from the Latin *umbra*, a shade.

The familiar "Brazil nut" grows in hard, spherical pods each of which contains from 18 to 24 of the triangular seeds that come to market. So beautifully are they packed by Nature, that no man yet has ever been able to put them back in their receptacle after once they have been taken out.

The snakestone of India, which is said to have the power of drawing the venom from a snake bite, is now known to be tabauber, an absorbent variety of opal formed in the joints of some kinds of bamboo. It appears first as liquid, then becomes gum-like, and hardens owing to the evaporation of the liquid.

The diving apparatus is one of the latest objects to which the telephone has been applied. A sheet of copper is used in place of one of the glasses in the helmet, and to this a telephone is fixed, so that the diver, when at the bottom of the sea, has only to slightly turn his head in order to report what he sees or to receive instructions from above.

There has been recently a unique ladies' strike in Germany in one of the garrison towns. The conduct of the men, who neglected the unmarried ladies in order to dance with the wives of their friends and acquaintance, displeased the slighted maidens and their mothers, and at the last regimental ball not an unmarried girl was present.

The Earl of Dunraven says that the Red Indian will be remembered by two things at least—the birch-bark canoe, which no production of the white man can equal for strength, lightness, gracefulness, and seaworthy qualities and carrying capacity, and the snow-shoe, which appear to be perfect in its form, and, like the violin, incapable of improvement.

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ing roses to all they meet, for which they receive a trifling gratuity.

London University has been open just 50 years.

Most spiders have eight eyes, although some species have only four.

The length of the electric telegraph lines in New South Wales is 23,000 miles.

There were 17,200 miners employed last year obtaining gold in New South Wales.

In the Transvaal alone there are 200 merchants, about 200 hawkers, and 1,500 domestic servants.

The total output of coal in New South Wales during 1894 was 3,672,076 tons, valued at £155,572.

The waters of the Rhine are now so low that the Cologne and Dusseldorf steamers have had to stop running.

The native newspapers in Alexandria have been lately endeavouring to excite hostile feeling against Europeans.

The average time occupied in the conveyance of the mails between London and Sydney, via the Suez Canal, is 34 days.

The total wool clip, estimated according to the number of sheep, in New South Wales during 1894 was 229,040,000 lbs.

Last year 846,820 tons of silver ore were exported from New South Wales.

Owing to the alarming condition of the Czarewitch, the Dowager Empress has decided to rejoin her son in the Caucasus.

Mme. Aliwina Vallerie, the well-known soprano, has been nominated candidate for the Harborough Royal Council.

Kentish fruit growers are not sending apples to London on account of the low prices.

In consequence of the mailing order in Surrey the Surrey Union Staghounds have been located in Crawley, in Sussex.

Standing most conspicuously in the lawn of Church House, West Tarring, is a grand specimen of the evergreen oak, fully 70 feet high.

Dr. Phear, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has resigned the mastership, which he has held since 1871, on the ground of failing health.

The Duke of Connaught has announced, at Aldershot, that furloughs will be granted to soldiers during the winter up to the end of January.

The quantity of gold received into the Sydney Mint last year was 222,988 oz., an increase of 31,890 oz. on the quantity during the previous year.

The Ivy, the new official yacht of Sir C. MacDonald, commissioner for the Nigel Coast Protectorate, has sailed from Portsmouth for Sierra Leone.

The coifs of Bohemia are to be genetically worked, and an attempt is being made to re-open the gold and silver mines for which that country was once famous.

The annual reports of trade between India and Chinese Turkestan, for 1894-95 show an increase of 20 lacs, or over 30 per cent. The demand was greatest for piecemeal goods.

The office of one of the Legate Commissioners in Lunacy is vacant by the sudden death of Mr. C. Phillips, age 73. The office is of the annual value of £1,500.

There is no official information yet of the rumour that Nasrullah Khan will be appointed Governor of Candahar. It is probably only a bazaar rumour, says an Indian paper.

The funeral of the murderer Hartland, and of his two victims, Davis and Hardman, took place at Oldbury on Monday, and all were buried close together, in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

The Leeds stipendiary granted a summons against A. J. Monson, of the Ardiamont case, against Alfred perjury at Leeds Assizes, when Beresford Tottenham, money-lender, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a fraudulent bailee.

At a meeting of the Gillingham, Kent, School Board, a proposition to rescind a resolution authorising the teaching of the Apostles' Creed in its schools was defeated by a majority of one. A Secularist member voted with the majority.

A karri tree, blown down recently in Western Australia, measured 176 feet from the roots to the first branch, where it was 14 feet in circumference. Mr. J. E. Brown, a forestry expert, once cut down a karri tree 160 feet high.

At the instigation of the Littlehampton Urban District Council, the Littlehampton Gas Company were summoned for supplying gas of less illuminating power than it should have been, and were fined the full penalty of £200 with £50 costs.

The Rev. H. Brooke, late of St. Mary's Chapel, Reading, has been appointed by the committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to the chaplaincy of Les Avants above Montreux, Switzerland, for the coming winter season.

At a meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, a report was presented upon a proposal to despatch a commercial mission to China to extend British trade, and asking the Home Government to accredit the mission to the Chinese Government. The report was favourable to the scheme.

A cat belonging to a man in Elkton, Illinois, became so troublesome that he decided to drown it. He waded out into the river and plunged the cat beneath the water. Then he discovered that he had stepped into a hole. In a few minutes he was drowned. The cat went home alone.

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respectable total. Horses and cattle are shown in increasing droves.

Laplanders often state a distance of 150 miles a day.

There are about 250 different religious sects in this country.

The donkey is the longest lived amongst our domestic animals.

The Queen has sent Mr. G. Alexander a massive cigar-box. Mrs. Alexander, a gold-scent bottle set in diamonds, and a gift to each member of the St. James's company who appeared at Balmoral.

There is only one vessel in the British Navy which in the last 30 years has been engaged in a sea fight with a hostile warship—viz., the Shah. She is to be sent to Bermuda to do a hulk.

A mathematician has computed the movements of a rider's feet while operating a bicycle, and has demonstrated that it requires less exertion to travel 15 miles on a bicycle than to walk three miles.

Thistles in the Pampas grow to a height of 10ft., and clover rises 6 ft. to 8 ft. Marigolds and camomiles in North Africa grow to 4 ft. or 5 ft. In India, the rhododendron grows to the height of 30 ft.

A woman in America has, according to a despatch, apparently died four or five times during the last year, been laid out for burial, and has each time returned to vigorous life just before being consigned to the grave.

A Moscow dentist claims to be able to grow teeth for us. At present, however, he confines his attention to growing new teeth on the ruins of old ones, which are said to grow easily into the gums as natural ones.

The largest cut diamond in the world, that named the "Imperial" by the Prince of Wales, was discovered in the South African mines in 1885. In its present shape it weighs 182 carats, and is valued at 17,000,000 francs.

The Indian tiger shooters are beginning to discourse such precautions as elephants and platforms in trees, and hunt on foot. Prince Kothalsingh, who is credited with killing 200 tigers and panthers, not only goes on foot, but alone.

At Rochester, a labourer of Hercules proportion was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for a brutal assault on a married woman by kicking her on the head and face.

The annual election to fill vacancies on the W. H. Wetherington's Charity to the aged blind will take place in November. The annuites are of £10 each.

Summonses were granted at Waltham Abbey against persons who had bathed in the reservoirs of the East London Waterworks Company.

Advances to the first-class inspectorship rendered vacant by the promotion of Col. Inspe.

Moore.

The postage on parcels for Canada has been reduced, and is now as follows:—For the first pound £1, for each additional pound or fraction of a pound, £1.

It is proposed by several of the higher officers of the Army to entertain the Duke of Cambridge at a banquet on his retirement from the post of commander-in-chief.

The negroes over 21 years in South Carolina number 132,949, while the whites over 21 are 102,567. Practically, they have been disfranchised since 1868.

The removal of the female convicts, who are the simplest of any. The man and woman join hands over a running stream, emblematic of the wish that their future lives, hopes, and aspirations should flow on in the same channel.

The oldest hotel in Switzerland and probably in the world is the Hotel of the Three Kings at Basle. Among its guests in 1826 were the Emperor Conrad II., his son, Henry III., and Rudolph, the last King of Burgundy.

The Chinaman makes great account of his bed, which is very low indeed—scarcely rising from the floor—but it is often carved exquisitely of wood; but it never occurs to him to make it any softer than a rough mat will permit.

The Beaconsfield Club held a most successful concert to celebrate the return of the U. S. member for Reading. The victory being that of the most brilliant of the late general election. Mr. Trench, proprietor of the new Royal County Theatre presented to the club a magnificent grand pianoforte, value £1000, as a memento of the great victory gained by the Unionists of Reading.

Early on Monday a destructive fire occurred at South Wharf, Paddington Basin, at a wharf tenanted by Mr. J. Norman, nail-seller. On Monday, a fire was caused by the upsetting of a mineral oil lamp at 32, Brick Lane, Spitalfields. The house was almost gutted, and the roof fell in. The premises adjoining were damaged by heat, smoke, and water.

The Scottish coronation stone, which now forms the seat of the coronation chair of England, was said by tradition to have been the stone used by Jacob for a pillow, and to have been brought by the prophet Jeremiah to Ireland, and from Tara to Scotland, where it found a resting-place at Scone. From thence it was taken to Westminster by Edward I.

THE PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIST WAS OPEN ON SUNDAY, October 5, 1895, AND IS ALREADY OF 10 P.M. ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.

A substantial number of the Working Capital has been subscribed, and the Directors will be in a position to commence the operations of the Company immediately after the closing of the List.

AN ABSOLUTELY PRO RATA ALLOTMENT WILL BE MADE.

THE WELD-HERCULES GOLD MINES, Limited.

CHURCHILL GOLD FIELDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Subscribed under the Companies Act, 1860 to the CAPITAL, £100,000.

In 100,000 Shares of £1 each of which 40,000 Shares are now offered for subscription.

Price £100 per Share.

Subscription required in instalments not exceeding £10 per share at intervals of not more than one month. Allotments may be put up in full during the month.

DIRECTORS.—Colonel W. J. M. H. Weld, Chairman (Director of Gold Mines, Limited), 6, The Avenue, Highbury, London, N.W.

DAVID W. MILLIN, M.A., LL.B., Masonic House, Strand, London, W.C.

MERRIT F. LEWIS, A.L.C., M.R.C., Redditch, Worcestershire, and Croydon, 18, Gloucester Street, London, S.W.

JAMES FRASER, Limited, 15, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

WILLIAM DEACON, and DALENTHORPE AND SALFORD BANK, Limited, 6, Birch Lane, Manchester, Lancashire, England.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, One, Macquarie, Western Australia.

LAING AND CRUCKSMITH, 1, Draper-street, London, E.C.

CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS.—S. W. D. LONGRIDGE, M.R.I., 58, Masonic House, Chamber, E.C.

JAMES FRASER, B.S., 21, Coptic-lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—GODFREY, SON, and MULLEN, 5, Old Jewry, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICERS (part, etc.)—CHARLES SIMPSON, 6, Coptic-lane, E.C.

PROSPECTOR.—THIS Company is formed to acquire and work a portion of the territory of the Murdoch Gold Fields, Western Australia.

The property consists of four leases known as "The Murdoch," "The Murdoch Hill," "The Murdoch Hill," and "The Murdoch Block," embracing a total area of 16 square miles.

These properties, in addition to the deep shafts, contain a large amount of mineral veins.

The Murdoch, and thus render the same potentially unassimilable.

The Leases will run from year to year, and will be renewable in perpetuity.

SITUATION OF PROSPECTUS.—The Murdoch Gold Fields, Western Australia, is situated in the principal town of the Murdoch District, Western Australia. It is bounded on the north by the Murdoch River, and on the south by the Murdoch Brook, and is about 10 miles N.E. of the town of Murdoch.

The Murdoch is composed of three leases which will be placed in every ready form of the property.

The Murdoch has been most carefully examined by the well-known Mining Engineers, Mr. J. A. Sherriff, a copy of whose report is enclosed.

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MONEY LENT upon Note of Hand Alone, strictly private and on strict security, at short notice, in Town or Country, since the following terms—
ADVANCE 100/- in monthly repayments of 10/-
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